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PUBLIC FACES DUTY TO FORCE DECISIVE RELIEF MEASURES BY COAL FACT-FINDING BOARD

Third of Fuel Cost Capable of Elimination by Application of Efficient Methods—Only Determined Action Can Prevent Further Strife

The following article summarizes the facts revealed by the investigator for The Christian Science Monitor, in an intensive study of the coal industry as presented in a daily series of reports. He here presents the unavoidable conclusion that responsibility rests on the public to demand from the Fact-Finding Commission, now sitting, some decisive action that will assure order and efficiency to the industry and reasonable prices to consumers.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—No half measures will reform the coal industry of the United States. The difficulties are too great, the disorganization too deep for shilly-shallying. The President's Fact-Finding Commission might as well decide now to step out boldly in its actions, or to close up its shutters at once and go out of business.

The present situation absolutely demands relief; the public has been roused by a variety of causes in a way it has rarely or never been roused before. The greatest disaster in such circumstances would be weak or half-hearted steps on the part of the Coal Commission, because they had not been made to realize by newspapers and consumers' organizations the universal public demand that the coal trade should be taken in hand.

Facts Brought to Light

Let us recapitulate briefly the facts that the present series of articles have revealed. Conditions are so different in the anthracite and bituminous fields that no general statement can be made which covers both: in the hard coal area a monopoly exists, the industry is fairly efficient, and the conspicuous fact is that seven or eight railroad coal companies control some 50 per cent of all the product mined. In the bituminous industry one glaring fact is patent to all: the waste that exists through over-competition and over-expansion.

The bituminous waste is so overwhelming as practically to defy figures though various estimates of it have been made. One operator put it through idleness and loss of capital, at \$400,000,000 a year, but he estimated 150,000 men idle all year round, whereas there are many more than that. The director of the Geological Survey in 1921 said that \$4 was invested where \$2.50 would do its work, or in all \$500,000,000 of capital tied up without return.

Among these statistics one fact stands out. The average days of idleness of all the mines in the country is 93 each year, out of a possible working year of 308 days.

No one can get around that. It means that from 175,000 to 215,000 men are kept in the industry all year round, without working. They are idle, army larger than the American standing army, and, like the latter, are supported by the public.

Mr. Hoover says, "If we subtract the mines which are operating regularly for certain metallurgical and railway supplies, we will find . . . the remainder of the bituminous mines operating an average of less than 180 days."

Causes of Over-Development

Some forms of competitive over-development, though wasteful, are understandable and excusable. Two grocers may compete on the same city block, where only one is needed. But the soft coal inflation is in a key industry that is practically a public utility; it is competition so situated that the normal laws of supply and demand do not squeeze out inefficient companies. Part of the over-expansion is due to war inflation, much of it is due to the competition between the two-thirds of the industry unionized and the unorganized one-third, which cuts wage rates in competitive periods, secures more continuous operation, and thus continually expands, while at the same time making work for competitors more intermittent.

Inflation is also due to the fact that soft coal fields are well-nigh universal, with capital for mining development easy to obtain, and with a law providing a pro rata supply of the Nation's limited cars to every new mine opened. Finally, inflation is due to the fact that consumers' demand for coal is not even, but varies in some seasons from weeks as low as 7,500,000 tons to weeks when 12,000,000 are required. Since the railroads cannot transport peak demand, recurrent coal deficits are caused in the midst of plenty, that bring false high prices, and encourage speculative expansion.

Seasonal irregularity may be ironed out by a greater storage of coal, and since this is hardly practical for small consumers, it should be undertaken by corporations and especially railroad companies. This step, however, will not go to the root of the trouble.

Mr. Hoover's Appraisal

Mr. Hoover, in his recent annual report, gave the worst effect of the over-expansion as "the labor waste," with the "by-product of labor unrest" and "partial underpayment." A trip to the coal fields shows the folly of calling wages "high," when the miner works intermittently, or not at all.

A boy once wrote to his father from Mexico, that "it is 120 degrees in the shade—and no shade." The union miners may be paid \$7 a day for their work, without any work. Mr. Hoover says:

"The perpetual labor difficulties are in large degree the result of a constant struggle for such remuneration as will give a standard of living to that portion of the men who are employed from 40 to 50 per cent of their time."

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EQUALIZING BOARD OUTLINED IN SPEECH BY GOV. HARTNESS

Vermont Executive Tells Governors' Parley Labor, Capital and Public Have Claims

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Dec. 14.—Continued orderly development of the Nation, industrially and governmentally, demands the formation of an industrial code aimed at the peaceful settlement of disputes between Capital and Labor, Gov. James Hartness of Vermont said in an address at the conference of governors here today.

Governor Hartness, a former president of the American Society of Engineers, is a large employer of labor, operating a machine tool plant at Springfield, Vt. He represented the United States Government in England and France during the world war at the International Aircraft Conference. He said that conditions seemed to warrant "some central equalizing board that will function in the interest of Labor, Capital, and the public."

He asserted that Government regulation had not been satisfactory, because it had run contrary to natural law and had been of a restrictive nature, and that unfair practices still existed which, if not eliminated as much as possible by orderly methods, would result in further political and social unrest.

"We must come to recognize," he said, "that while it is highly desirable to obtain to the largest possible extent the private enterprise and initiative, we must adopt a code of rules under which this enterprise must function."

"The problem of what is a just and fair pay is to be solved by arbitration based on a code that fits economic laws. It is necessary to devise a basis for an economically sound compensation for Labor and Capital which stimulates rather than reduces the spirit of enterprise. We must see that not only the worker but the capitalist as well uses his energy in a way beneficial to the public interest."

"Even more serious than the strike is the existence of serious inequalities and of false leadership and false propaganda. Back of all harmful causes we find a lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles on which our economic and general welfare depends."

Governor Hartness said that the standing of the nation ultimately would depend upon the adoption of a successful industrial code.

MR. TEAGLE DENIES COMBINATION IN OIL

New Jersey Standard Oil Company President Says Gasoline Profit Cent a Gallon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, constructing the Supreme Court's dissolution decree by which it was cut off from its former corporate holdings as a "final expression of the public will on the subject of monopolistic control," has conducted its business under the conditions of "free and active competition," Walter C. Teagle, president of the company, declared in a statement prepared for submission to the Senate Manufacturers Committee today on resumption of its investigation of the oil industry.

Mr. Teagle declared his company had observed the decree "in good faith, both in letter and in spirit," adding: "I want to say with all emphasis that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is not a party to any combination, agreement or arrangement to fix or maintain the selling prices of its products."

Mr. Teagle said he wanted to protest against the characterization of this company as one of the "Standard Oil group," as if the old association of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

STATE MASONS TO INSTALL NEW HEAD ON ST. JOHN'S DAY

Grand Master-Elect Hopes to See Masonry Further Develop as Power for Common Good

On Wednesday, Dec. 27, the Feast of St. John, the Rev. Dr. Dudley H. Ferrell of Lynn will be installed Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, succeeding Arthur D. Prince of Lowell. The new Grand Master was elected at the December and annual convocation of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts yesterday afternoon in

the medium of the individual Mason, who is conscious of his duty and eager to perform it.

This unparalleled growth in Freemasonry in Massachusetts to which the Grand Master-elect alluded took place in the administrations of Right Worshipful Leon M. Abbott and Arthur D. Prince. The accessions to Masonry

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Albert Thomas
Leader of French Labor, Who Is Director of the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland

CLUBS FOR SAVING TAXES ADVOCATED

Delinquency in Payment a Burden on Community, Special Commission Is Told

Organization by the banks of "tax-payers' clubs," similar to the "Christmas clubs" and "vacation clubs," now being run to encourage saving in anticipation, was suggested today to the special commission appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature to study the question of municipal taxation and expenditures.

The proposal was made by William A. Currie, City Collector of Melrose, in connection with his discussion of the municipal taxation problem from his particular angle of collection. The suggestion was made when the question of deferring taxes and borrowing money in anticipation of revenue to come was brought up. It was generally agreed that this practice, made necessary by delinquency, adds to the financial burden of the community.

Large Responsibility

Mr. Currie has served more than 15 years in the City Government, and in questioning him the committee found a mine of practical information and suggestions. At the outset he asserted that the community has a large responsibility in the tax rate and local expenditures in the sort of men they elect to office, and a still further responsibility for their custom of ousting from political office men who, practicing economy, are forced to refuse this and that pet project supported by this or that group of citizens.

On the mechanical side of municipal administration, Mr. Currie declared against supplementary budgets added to the community's bill of expense. He advocated a pay-as-you-go policy and opposed borrowing. He pointed out that a loan of \$100,000 really represents a burden of \$220,000 when the interest over a period of 20 years is considered.

Education as a large part of the

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TURKS TO PROTECT ORIENT MINORITIES AND ENTER LEAGUE

Pressure Exerted by Allies and United States Causes Ismet Pasha to Surrender, and Brightens Prospects for Peace in Near East

STRIKING VICTORY FOR ALLIED POWERS
SEEN IN ANGORA'S CHANGE OF FRONT

Entente Problems Now Consist in Maintaining Unity and Disposing of Multifarious Arguments Contrived With Formulas of Self-Determination

By DEMAREST LLOYD
By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 14.—Peace wins again. In a short session this morning Ismet Pasha, the Kemalist representative at the Near Eastern Conference, indicated Turkey's acceptance of the doctrine of protection for the minorities in its territory and willingness to enter the League, which had exercised supervision. The result represents a striking victory for the stand of the Allies, particularly for Great Britain, and for the League, whose moral leadership is thus given further recognition. With Turkey in the League the prospects for further improvement in this hitherto vexed problem are most promising.

GERMANY IS VERY NEAR TO COLLAPSE, DECLARES PREMIER

Mr. Bonar Law Unable to Give House of Commons Further Information on Subject

LONDON, Dec. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Germany is very near to complete collapse, the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, told the House of Commons today. He declared that this was the only information he could give the House on the subject of reparations.

Proposals were made by Great Britain last month for an amicable settlement of the case surrounding the closing of the American consulate at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but they were not accepted by the American Government. The house was informed today by Ronald McNeill, Undersecretary of the Foreign Office. He added that the question was being further considered with a view to reaching a settlement.

The House was in an uproar yesterday afternoon when George Lansbury, a Labor member, asked the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, whether he was aware that many members were opposed to the proroguing of Parliament this week in view of "the failure of the

Journalists Take Stand

Richard Washburn Child, the American representative, had two long talks with Ismet yesterday, one late into the evening. Meantime rumors filtered out from French unofficial sources that both the French and the Italians were experiencing qualms over the commotion produced by the strong stand taken by Lord Curzon for the Allies, although in British circles it was insisted that Mr. Barrère was consulted before and after Lord Curzon's speech and registered no objection.

The atmosphere as news began coming from the conference was vibrant with the portent of momentous events. As the issue progressed and became clearer, as one of urgent humanitarianism, it may be interesting to note that the English journalists representing various political groups, some opposed to the present Government, began getting together and saying substantially, "Well, if this is the case there is only one thing for us to do and that is for all to see this thing through together," and at the same time the Americans, who frequently hold somewhat aloof from their British confederates, responded to the same thought and joined in the debate with scoffers from some other countries, who could envisage nothing but oil concessions or other privileges in the background of the British stand and who were, therefore, told more than once that this was the sort of thing which apparently they did not understand "as we do."

But the cynics were not idle during the day with innuendoes of base motives and perhaps as an effect there were rumors of backsliding by the French and Italians and that the Turks, while prepared to agree to some form of innocuous investigation of the reported atrocities after the event, would stand obstinately against any sort of permanent supervision of minority interests by an international super-body.

Great Britain was determined, however, not to give in, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was informed from a high British source, and while it might not hold out for its full program, including cession of territory for an Armenian National Home it would not retreat a step on the "principle of protection for the minorities in Turkish jurisdiction, nor on the stipulations for an impartial supervisory agency," which could be depended on to head off pogroms in advance, instead of merely investigating and reporting afterward.

Appeal for Armenia

Regarding the Armenians, W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Turkey, told the Monitor correspondent that protection, backed by something which could command respect and obedience, was essential, as there seemed to be a definite policy by the Turks to assail Armenians when they collectively attained to a position of considerable power or wealth in the community.

The allied problems for the moment consist in maintaining unity and disposing of multifarious arguments contrived with the formulas of nationalism and self-determination, with which the Turks are assiduously working, for sooner or later the question must be more frankly faced whether or not all nations have, in fact, attained to a point where they are entitled to these privileges and responsibilities.

Map Shows the Ruhr District, of Which Essen and Bochum Are Great Industrial Centers. The Krupp Factories Are Located at the Former Named City, While the Stümpes Activities Are to Be Found at Bochum.

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TURKS CHALLENGE CHRISTIAN NATIONS

Kemalist Leaders Fain Would Exploit Moslem Fanaticism for Political Ends

By CRAWFORD PRICE
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The crisis at Lausanne yesterday could have come with no surprise to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor as on several occasions its representative has drawn attention to the fact that nothing was being really settled during the conversations at Lausanne, more or less merely investing a series of diplomatic fortresses and then moving on to the next subject of attack. Ultimately that policy was bound to leave us with a series of unsolved, though clarified problems, in which the decision would be taken not by the Turkish delegates at Lausanne, more or less impressed by the peace atmosphere there, sedulously created, but by 300 wild intransigent men who compose the National Assembly of Ankara.

Actually we have not had to wait for this development. Whether the Allies themselves decided to do something to bring this indefinite situation to a head, or whether Ismet Pasha received notice that his apparently complacent attitude was not appreciated by Ankara, need not here concern us. The fact is, the Allies at last put their foot down and Ismet Pasha eventually yielded.

As far as the Allies were concerned it is unquestionable that the subject of minorities was regarded as of great importance. Throughout the history of the Turkish negotiations, Marquess Curzon has struggled for the preservation of the minorities with an obstinacy and sincerity which does him infinite credit. For some time he received no support from France or Italy, but those powers lately appeared sensible to the disgrace of the great betrayal, and perhaps it is not without significance that the Vatican recently intervened with considerable insistence.

On the other hand, the importance attached to the question by the Turks is easy to understand. On the whole, the Kemalist leaders may fairly be described as mainly agnostics, but they were undoubtedly intent upon exploiting Moslem fanaticism for political ends. Neither the new frontiers nor the new régime of the Straits is likely to arouse Islam, but the treatment to be accorded the Christians was another matter. Ismet Pasha's declarations yesterday resonated with the re-echoing of the Koran. It was an attempt to re-establish in Turkey the doctrine that the infidel within the Moslem fold must bend before his master and accept gratefully such crumbs as may be thrown from his table. It was in effect a direct challenge to Christianity.

It is no use minimizing this most difficult task. To some extent the Turks could not be blamed for their attitude. France and Italy hitherto deliberately encouraged them to defy the decisions of the Allies, with the result that the whole fruit of victory in the Near East was thrown away. Today Paris and Rome see that they went too far. The Turks were outraged; they cared nothing for an eleven hour display of allied solidarity and little for the censure of the whole world, outside Islam. They respect force alone, and anything obtained from them has to be exacted by a display of force.

What force can the Allies now exert? No European nation is prepared to face a prolonged guerrilla war in the fastnesses of Anatolia, and therefore it is necessary to fall back on the sanctions already in hand. Constantinople is virtually lost. Thanks to allied weakness the Kemalists are now probably in a position to overpower the allied detachments, and to seize complete control within 24 hours. At any rate, competent observers are convinced the Allies couldn't hold the capital. In Thrace again, the Nationalists are so organized that they could raise an army of 20,000 men within a short space of time.

There remains, then, but the British army in Gallipoli, the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and British or American financial assistance, of which the Turks would sooner or later stand in need. These are all we have to bargain with. For them—particularly the removal of the British army and fleet—the Turks will doubtless pay a good price, but they will not pay all the Allies demand.

Obviously, therefore, unless Great Britain cares to continue to maintain its forces in the Near East—and this would entail the perpetuation of the state of war—very considerable concessions will have to be made the Kemalists. It is for the Allies—particularly Great Britain, for it alone wields pressure—to decide for what they will sell their sanctions. They still want the freedom of the Straits, the capitulations continued, and the possession of Mosul. It is their duty, therefore, to decide what among their requirements they will jettison, to insist upon the immediate acceptance of their other demands, in return for the conclusion of peace, and to make the most full possible use of the force they are still in a position to bring to bear on Turkey.

MR. TEAGLE DENIES COMBINATION IN OIL

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Standard Oil companies existed today, or as if its company constituted a part of any group of companies subject to common control.

"Our domestic marketing at all points is conducted under conditions of the keenest competition locally," Mr. Teagle said, "in addition to the large number of jobbers drawing their supplies from time to time from the cheapest sources, the Gulf, Texas and other large companies maintain and operate extensive marketing and distributing facilities in the states in which we are operating."

Dividend Figures Given
Turning to profits of the New Jersey company, Mr. Teagle testified that its earnings, including those of subsidiary companies, during 1920 and 1921, and the first six months of the present year were at the rate of 9.6 per cent per annum on "net assets," and aggregated \$213,720,213.

The dividend returns to stockholders of the company, the committee was told, has not changed since the dissolution, and the business since then has paid them an average of 4.4 per cent per annum on the net assets. In the two and one-half years ended last June 30, Mr. Teagle said, common dividends aggregating \$49,274,812.50, or an average of 2.83 per cent per annum on net assets over this period were paid.

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey," Mr. Teagle continued, "has earned during the 2½ years ended June 30, 1922, a total of \$53,930,479 from its domestic oil business. During the same period we have run through our domestic refineries a total of 121,467,211 barrels of crude oil. On these figures the earnings were equivalent to 31 cents per barrel."

"What do the earnings shown mean to the eventual purchaser of a gallon of our products, and what part of each dollar paid to the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) represents profits to this company?" This is a phase of the matter about which there is generally a very erroneous impression, i. e., that unconscionable profits are being made out of the oil business. The gross sales of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its domestic subsidiaries in their domestic oil business, during the 2½ years referred to, were \$1,516,392,213, and the profits from that business were \$53,930,479, or 3.56 per cent.

Profit Stated as 3.56 Per Cent
"Out of every dollar paid by the consumer for our petroleum products in that period we retained 3.56 cents. Applying this basis of figuring and assuming that consumers of our gasoline paid an average retail price of 27 cents per gallon, the profit of the company was less than 1 cent per gallon."

Mr. Teagle also went into the stock dividend recently paid by his company. Practically from its inception the committee was told, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has been undercapitalized and the disparity between capital stock and net assets has steadily increased. This fact has made possible the assertion, wholly without real foundation, of abnormal earning rates, Mr. Teagle asserted, adding:

"A profit percentage is properly determined only by the relation between net earnings and the invested capital which produced them. The issued stock is not a factor in this determination, but has commonly been used by critics of our company. Our prime purpose then was to bring about at the first opportunity a refund of substantial parity between our outstanding stock and the net value of the company."

Concluding his statement, Mr. Teagle said he thought he properly could claim for the petroleum industry that it had been the "greatest single force in the extension of the foreign trade of the United States and that it has made a notable contribution to the prosperity, the welfare and the progress, not only of the American people, but of the people of many lands."

AMERICA TO HELP HOLY LAND REFUGEES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The approach of Christmas finds tens of thousands of refugees, largely from Cilicia and Anatolia, in the Holy Land, according to a cable message from Bayard Dodge, president of the American University at Beirut, and son of Cleveland H. Dodge, New York financier, to Near East Relief headquarters here today.

Some are quartered in a carpenter shop in Nazareth immediately adjacent to the traditional site of the shop in which Jesus was employed, the message reports. Others are housed in hovels, having saved the lives of these people, must now carry on not only to keep alive Christianity in the East, but to train intellectual leaders for the fallen people, since righteous common education is the only solution of the Near Eastern problem."

Mr. Dodge's cable said. The Near East Relief also announced the receipt of cables reporting the safe arrival of all its orphans from southern Anatolia in regions beyond the control of the Turkish Nationalists.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow to night and Friday; warmer tonight; increasing south to southwest winds.
Southern New England: Rain tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; increasing south to southwest winds.
Northern New England: Snow or rain tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; increasing southerly winds.

Weather Outlook

The western disturbance will move rapidly eastward, attended by precipitation almost generally Thursday and Friday in the states east of the Mississippi River, except that the weather will remain mainly clear until Thursday night in the north Atlantic states. Temperature will rise slowly Thursday in the north Atlantic states. No important temperature changes are indicated for Friday in the northeastern states.

Official Temperatures

(As a m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

CLUBS FOR SAVING TAXES ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

municipal expenditure came in for consideration. Melrose, for example, has a total appropriation of \$684,000 for 1922, of which \$280,000 are for school purposes. The result of this discussion was to set the viewpoint of progress in education against the more calculating viewpoint of the city official charged with raising and collecting the local revenue.

Inclined to Indulge in Fads

It appeared to be the opinion of Mr. Currie as well as members of the committee that superintendents of schools are inclined to indulge in educational fads with little regard to the cost. The witness cited several items contained in the school plans of last year, asserting that there is a tendency in the schools to teach a little about a lot and not enough concentration.

On other proposals considered, Mr. Currie declared in favor of compulsory personal property return, but expressed the conviction that the assessors are best able to handle the real property assessments. He declared that the revenue from automobile registrations should, in part, be distributed among the cities, pointing out that the towns receive state aid for highways but not the cities.

In response to this, Senator Alvin E. Bliss, chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Currie what he thought of a 2-cent-per-gallon tax on gasoline, 1½ cents to go to the city and the other half-cent to the State, the tax to be collected at the source. Senator Bliss said that it appears to be the only way to get anything out of the trucks, which are a burden on the highways, and the people must stop to think when they consider that the total highway bill of the State, cities and towns for 1921 was \$30,000,000.

Mr. Currie favored a tax limit, although not necessarily a uniform one for all communities. He did not support leaving the 5½ poll tax, assessed by reason of the state soldier bonus, on after 1923, but he was emphatic in his conviction that women should pay poll taxes and in doing so be getting their full rights.

Joshua T. Nowell, chairman of the Melrose board of assessors, favored the proposition of taxing all intangibles locally.

FRENCH PRESIDENT FAVORS OCCUPATION OF RUHR DISTRICT

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to the President, declaring that riots may be expected. It is too late for France to move except with the moral support of the Allies. Economists of French nationality who have returned from a tour of the Ruhr district saw the French President and argued against any occupational schemes on economic grounds.

It is only necessary to put up customs barriers on the Ruhr, ports on the Rhine, and the canals. The mastery of Duisburg and Ruhrort on the River Rhine is sufficient to give a mastery of the whole Ruhr basin. All the rest is superfluous and the occupation is without purpose. It is not

GEN. J. J. PERSHING GUEST OF WOMEN

Issue of Army Reduction His Topic at Luncheon

Gen. John J. Pershing was the guest of honor at a luncheon given today by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Following the luncheon he spoke at considerable length on the question of how far it is safe to reduce the United States Army and yet keep an adequate defense. Other special guests at the dinner were Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, commandant of the First Naval District, and Mrs. Wiley; Maj.-Gen. Andre Brewster, recently named commander of the First Army Corps area, and Mrs. Brewster; Brig.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, commandant of the First Coast Artillery District, and Mrs. Hersey; Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, and Maj. George C. Marshall, aide to General Pershing. Mrs. Charles S. Bird, president of the club, presided.

Today's luncheon was the first of a series to be given by the club on the second Thursday of every month during the winter and at which it is hoped there will be speakers of note. Preceding the luncheon General Pershing gave an informal reception to officers of the New England Department.

UNITED STATES' AID SOUGHT FOR LABOR

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that the International Labor Office was intended under the Treaty of Versailles to be a world organization. "Let me emphasize that fact," said Mr. Thomas. "The value to the world of the International Labor Office is in its being truly a world organization. We have made some progress, as it is now constituted. Relatively speaking, we have done well. We have had a moral effect on the world. We have had some results. But the solution of the problems arising out of the injustice that prevails in connection with employment throughout the world is after all, an international affair. Our aim is to raise the standard of the worker throughout the world. There is no question but that we would have accomplished more in that direction during the past three years if the United States had been represented in our councils."

GERMANY IS VERY NEAR TO COLLAPSE, DECLARES PREMIER

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Government to provide adequate means of dealing with unemployment."

He also asked whether Mr. Bonar Law would agree that the House remain in session until measures were inaugurated to relieve this distress.

The Prime Minister said he would not, and the storm broke from the Labor benches. Numbers of Labor members were on their feet at the same time. Mr. Lansbury referred to "what is considered the calous indifference of the House and the ministers in dealing with unemployment," which evoked protests from the Government supporters.

One Labor member demanded what the Government had done for unemployment, anyway, and others backed him up by insisting upon an answer.

The Speaker of the House, intervening, said the subject would not be debated at this time, and finally got the members quieted down so as to enable Mr. Bonar Law to take the floor. He merely said the Government's plans had already been fully outlined and that he could add nothing at this time.

WOMEN TO DISCUSS PEACE POSSIBILITIES

By Special Cable

SCHVENINGEN, Dec. 14.—Hjalmar Branting, Prime Minister of Sweden, will receive next Saturday Jane Addams of Chicago, Catherine Marshall of England and Jeanne Melin of France, as envoys of the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom, who will discuss with him the possibilities of a world peace.

TECH ALUMNI

All Technology Meeting in New York Friday and Saturday this week, beginning with a reception (men and women) at the Engineers Club, 3 P. M. Friday.

All Technology Meeting Friday evening. Various industrial trips on Saturday morning. Ladies' Reception at The Biltmore Saturday afternoon.

Dinner of greeting to President-elect Stratton, Hotel Biltmore, Saturday evening, December 16th. All come.

Dr. Stratton's speech will be broadcast to those who are unable to come. Be at receiving set at 9 P. M. Eastern time. Tune to 360 metres; Station call WJZ.

H. J. CARLSON, '92
President Alumni Association

CHINESE STRIKERS TAKEN IN CUSTODY

W. F. Callahan, inspector in charge of the Chinese division of the United States Immigration Service at Boston, and three other officials of that division, who were sent to Providence to take custody of 32 Chinese members of the crew of the Standard Oil Company's steamer Oneca, have assumed charge of the men. They were expected to bring the 32 Chinese to Boston today, where they were to be quartered at the immigration station at Jeffries' Point, East Boston, pending settlement of their applications to enter the United States.

The Chinamen went on "strike" on the alleged grounds that they had been detained on the tanker 10 weeks without being furnished heat to keep them warm.

DAYLIGHT SAVING AGAIN PROTESTED

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 14.—The Maine State Grange, at its session here yesterday, went on record again as opposed to daylight saving, a resolution to that effect being unanimously passed. The grange also voted that the American flag be made use of in all ritualistic work.

Resolutions on the observance of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Maine State Grange and favoring special efforts of those in authority to lessen the burdens of taxation by strict economy in expenditure were also presented. A large number of members participated in the sixth degree work, which was the feature of last night's session.

EPWORTH LEAGUE INSTITUTE

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Plans for holding an Epworth League Institute in Rome next year were made here recently by representatives of the league, which now has chapters in 30 countries.

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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, Dec. 14. A GERMAN company has submitted to the Italian Government a project for an air service between Rome and Tripoli, which would employ German airplanes and pilots. It is doubtful whether Signor Fedorzi, Minister of the Colonies, would be willing to approve of the project, as Italy is opposed to any increase of German influence in the Mediterranean.

Italy's foreign policy in the last few weeks has attracted far greater attention than in the last four years. Indeed, the first acts of the Fascist leader in the domain of foreign politics have shown that he has entered upon his great position with a deep sense of responsibility. Not only has he set apart the grandiose and dangerous program outlined in his memorable speech at Naples—which was to include the reopening of the Dalmatian question, the Mediterranean for the Mediterranean, and the elevation of Naples to be the Queen of those waters—but he advocates a closer understanding with the neighboring states for the interests of peace.

Relations with Austria, which have been very cordial since the Chancellor, Dr. Seipel, visited Carlo Schanzer at Verona, when a project of an economic and customs union between the two countries had lost much of their cordiality after the Fascist's occupation of Bolzano, and their threats to the German population of the Tyrol. Only a few days before Signor Mussolini was called upon to form the ministry, he had addressed an interpellation to the foreign minister asking him to suspend the payment of the second installment of 33,000,000 lire as a protest against the Austrian press attacks against Italy. Relations between Italy and Austria are now much better than they were a few weeks ago, and Dr. Schanzer is expected to return to Rome shortly, to carry to a conclusion the negotiations for a commercial agreement between the two countries.

Americans will undoubtedly welcome with pleasure the news that the great Italian actress, Madame Eleonora Duse, at the close of her tour in Italian cities, will sail for the United States, with her dramatic company. Since Madame Duse has appeared on the stage, she has on many occasions expressed the desire to visit the States, and although many invitations have reached her from many parts of the world, notably from France, the great artist has decided that her first visit should be reserved for America. Her stay in America will last for three months, and she hopes to be back in Italy in March of next year. Her repertoire is limited to six plays, all of which she has so wonderfully performed in Italy. The plays are "The Lady from the Sea" and "Ghosts," by Ibsen; "La Porta Chiusa," by Marco Praga; "La Citta Morta," by Gabriele d'Annunzio; "Cosi Sia," by Giallari Scotti, and "Exaltation," by Edward Schreider.

Under the new regime Rome is resuming its old customs. Added to the usual attractions which are found in the streets there is a new and most interesting one. It ceased to exist with the departure of King Victor Emmanuel for the front in 1915. With patriotic enthusiasm still fresh through recent events, "La Reale" marches triumphantly through the streets playing patriotic tunes such as "The Song of the Plave," and followed by crowds of Fascists who hail enthusiastically the beautiful songs and join with fresh young voices in the general remembrance of their victory and glory. "La Reale" is simply the change of guard at the King's palace, which takes place once a day in the evening. Every regiment has its turn, and as sometimes the barracks are situated at quite long distances from the Quirinal, the sight of the tricolor draws numberless youths in its rear. But beware to the careless passer-by who refuses to salute the tricolor. Fascists are always on the lookout for any inattentive person who fails to take off his hat when the cortege passes. The army undoubtedly has regained its former luster and prestige.

The new Premier, Benito Mussolini, has not changed his habits by his rise to the highest post to which a man can possibly aspire. After the first busy days when the gravity of the internal situation obliged him to spend most of the day dispatching telegrams, receiving delegations, visiting ambassadors and presiding at important meetings, he is now free to devote one or two hours a day to sport. He is an ardent motorist and can be seen once more driving about the streets in his own car. People here are rather surprised at the unusual sight of a premier indulging in such a sport. To Conservative Romans it seems a most undignified proceeding for a premier to keep no chauffeur. I heard a bystander say "If only he could direct the affairs of the State with the same security

and firm hand as he drives his car through the intricate streets, we may rest assured regarding the future of Italy." Another favorite pastime of Signor Mussolini is fencing, and before going to the Palazzo Viminale he usually takes half an hour's exercise in a fencing club.

Great satisfaction is expressed in Italian literary and university circles for the honor paid by the Oxford University to one of Italy's greatest living historians, Signor Ettore Pais, on whom the honorary degree of doctor of laws has been recently conferred. The rector of that learned university, wishing to commemorate in a suitable manner the third anniversary of the institution of the chair of Roman history at Oxford, has paid homage to the best-known historians in the world, among them being also an American, Mr. Broadstreet from Chicago. Signor Pais has just completed two notable works, one of which deals with the colonial policy of ancient Rome, and the other is an historical sketch of Corsica and Sardinia.

With the end of the year drawing nigh the city is returning to its normal gay aspect. Hundreds of tourists arrive daily and the hotels are filled with English and American families, who will spend the winter in Rome. All the aristocratic families have definitely returned from their country residences and from abroad. Roman nobles have reopened the magnificent salons of their palaces and receptions are being given which are strictly intellectual and the guests are composed of only diplomats and persons of literary fame.

Some months ago during researches made at Pozzuoli adjacent to the Roman amphitheater, some well-preserved antique columns were found. Following this discovery it was believed that a pagan temple must have stood in the vicinity and therefore excavations were made on a larger scale. At equal distances were found some other marble columns which at one time must have evidently formed the pronaos of a temple. Although nothing has yet been found of the temple itself, there are still visible two entire frames of Corinthian columns. The researches which are still going on have already given the most favorable results and, two sides of a majestic portal, richly sculptured in marble, have come to light.

GAS FOR LIGHTING FROM LOW GRADE OIL NOW MADE POSSIBLE

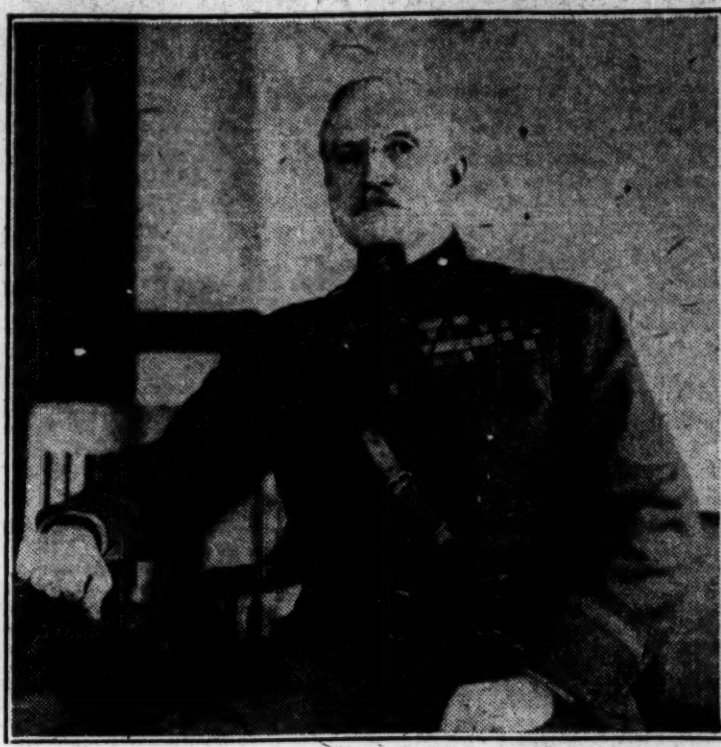
A type of gas plant, manufacturing gas from oils of such low grade that they have heretofore been useless for the purpose, has been designed by Stone & Webster, after many months of mechanical and chemical experimentation. The value of this is that making available low-priced Mexican oil will tend to stabilize the price of gas in the face of a tendency to higher fuel costs.

The engineering and construction division of Stone and Webster has just completed a plant of this type for the Fall River Gas Works Company, and leading representatives of the New England gas industry are in Fall River at the moment, studying its operation. This new unit, which is now supplying 3,500,000 cubic feet daily, with an ultimate capacity of 28,000,000 cubic feet, will be the first in the world to be adapted to this character of gas-producing material. Interruptions in the flow of gas coal from the mines to the gas plants of the country have been occurring with increasing frequency, and many manufacturers have therefore turned to oil. The oil market, however, has suffered many startling fluctuations since coal supply became uncertain. Apart from this, the constantly increasing demand for gasoline and improvement in cracking processes clearly indicate a time when gas oils will practically be withdrawn from the market.

Mexican crude oil, which is low gravity, high coke and high sulphur oil, has not varied so widely in price as has the higher grade American oils, but Mexican oil, because of its mechanical and chemical behavior in the gas generator has been an impracticable substitute. At a time when gas oil was sold at 13 cents a gallon, Mexican oil was available at something over 3 cents a gallon, and it contains 85 per cent the heat unit value of the former.

HARVARD SENIOR MARSHAL IS NAMED

George Owen Jr., of Newton, Mass., football star, was elected first marshal of the senior class of Harvard University yesterday. Upon graduation he automatically becomes class president. Charles C. Buell of Hartford, Conn., was elected second marshal and Vinton Chapin of Boston, third marshal. The other officers elected are as follows: Sheridan Logan, St. Joseph, Mo., treasurer; Bernard Sheridan Cogan, of Stoneham, Mass., secretary; Robert Fiske Bradford, Boston, orator; Marshall Ayres Best, Evanston, Ill., poet; Marion Wesley Self, Abilene, Tex., orator; Charles D. Whidden, Cambridge, Mass., chorister.



Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster

New Commander of First Army Corps Area, Taken at His Desk This Morning

NEW COMMANDER VISITS ARMY BASE

Maj.-Gen. Brewster Greeted by Officers and Others

Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster, new commander of the First Army Corps Area, succeeding Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, paid an informal visit today to the Army Base, South Boston, his future headquarters.

He greeted the officers and their assistants in charge of the various departments and expressed his pleasure at having been selected to assume command of this area.

Brig.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, in charge of the headquarters of the First Coast Artillery District, temporarily commanding the First Army Corps Area, received Major-General Brewster.

Major-General Brewster said that he was agreeably surprised at being selected to command this district. He expected to assume formal command early in January. He explained that his visit today was entirely informal and that he came to Boston from Washington primarily to be guest of the Army and Navy Club at the East Armory, East Newton Street, Friday evening.

Major-General Brewster plans to return to Washington Saturday night to resume his duties on the "elimination board" which is engaged in the work of reducing the commissioned personnel of the army. He is a native of New Jersey and was commissioned by President Chester A. Arthur in 1885. He saw service in the Indian campaigns in the west, the Spanish War, the Philippines, and later in China.

MAYOR TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR James J. Curley, Mayor of Boston, last night took occasion at a banquet at the Elks Club to announce his candidacy for Governor of Massachusetts in the election of 1924.

didacy for Governor of Massachusetts in the election of 1924. The Mayor enunciated no platform but of specific planks, but he made it clear that his general program will be one in the interests of the common people and against the Finance Commission of the city of Boston, the Good Government Association and the Republican Party, which he described as "forces of destruction." Mr. Curley particularly emphasized that he is not saying, "If I go to Beacon Hill," but that he "is going to Beacon Hill."

THREE COMETS NOW TO BE SEEN

Spectacle of Trio Afforded for First Time in Years

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 14 (By The Associated Press)—The spectacle of three comets swinging through the skies is afforded astronomers for the first time in years. To the two comets, Skjellerup's and Baade's; that have been under observation for weeks, another was added today. The tail-star known as Perrine's, making another visitation to our stellar system after an absence of two generations, has been sighted again.

Announcement of the rediscovery of Perrine's comet was made by the Harvard College Observatory, clearing house in this country for astronomical reports, in a cablegram from the Central Bureau of Astronomical Telegrams at Copenhagen. Nakamura, a Japanese astronomer, reported having spotted the wanderer on Nov. 29. The position which he gave is southeast of the star Procyon and about midway between the constellations Monoceros and Hydra. In magnitude the comet is comparatively faint, but in point of speed the daily motion was said to be fairly fast. Its flight is in a southeasterly direction.

The Harvard Observatory announces also an observation from Prof. A. O. Leuschner, director of the Students' Observatory, University of California, that may change the name of Skjellerup's comet by identifying it as Brooks' comet. The latter, after a brief career in our skies in 1892, swept along out of sight. If the comet attributed recently to Skjellerup, who reported it, proves to be that of Brooks, the latter will have been added to the group that have closed their orbits by reappearance. Computations by Wood, the South African astronomer, place the probable time of perihelion passage for this comet as New Year's Day.

Baade's Comet, third of the travelers through the starry spaces that is under astronomical eyes, is making its first appearance so far as known. All indications are that it is one of those which flash once through our heavens, never to appear again. In a letter received from Señor Jose M. Chacon of the Mexican National Observatory, made public by the Harvard College Observatory, it was estimated that Baade's Comet had made its perihelion passage on Oct. 19. The observations on which this estimate was based were made two weeks after that date.

GENERAL PERSHING TO SPEAK LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 14—Gen. John J. Pershing will speak here tonight in the Lowell Memorial Auditorium at the dedication of the new quarters of the Lowell Post of the American Legion.

UNOFFICIAL OBSERVING CALLED "ONE OF THE JOKES OF EUROPE"

Speaker Declares America Side-Stepping International Responsibilities—Germany's Condition Incredible

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Isaac F. Marcossow, writer and student of international affairs, made a strong plea today before the New York Board of Trade and Transportation for the encouragement of the present tendency, "now clearly discernible in Washington, to take a practical and responsible part in European affairs."

"One of the jokes of Europe," he said, "is the so-called American 'unofficial observer' who has trailed after 16 fruitless conferences since Versailles, to the irreparable damage of American prestige everywhere. It is time that the pussy-footing of a Government which has side-stepped its responsibilities to Europe, which are just as great in peace as they were in war, should come to an end."

Mr. Marcossow cordially backed Clemenceau's frank claim that America left Europe prematurely. "A great deal of the appalling tragedy in Europe today is simply due," he said, "to the fact that we backed out of the peace too soon. Our absence from the Reparations Commission for blunder, for this is a body just as vital to the stability of Europe as the Supreme Court is necessary to the preservation of law and order in the United States."

German Demoralization Speaking of the situation in Germany, Mr. Marcossow said the demoralization among the German people, which had followed the depreciation of the mark and the consequent drop in self-esteem was almost incredible. "During the past seven days," he said, "the German printing presses turned out 100,000,000 marks, five times the annual output before the war. The result is an orgy of extravagance in what was once the world's thriftiest nation, an amazing new problem of crimes of violence, and on the whole a unique collapse of the national morale."

"Germany has got to get together and clean house, and although I know she has side-stepped just demands, the only way to get money out of her now is by some sort of moratorium. Why? Because she herself must bring to book a vast class of speculators and tax-dodgers who have thrived on her ruin and who have done more to accomplish it than the Allies themselves. "Among these criminal rich are men like Hugo Stinnes, whom I regard as the most powerful man in the world today. Stinnes is a director in 87 companies—a real director—he owns or controls 297 more, and the workpeople under him number over 1,600,000. Yet by putting his profits in dollars, pounds or Swiss francs and keeping them out of Germany, he puts them where the Reparations Commission cannot get them. He has many imitators in Germany on a smaller scale—his own operations are fabulously

great for an industrial leader in a nation commonly supposed to be bankrupt—and altogether the German Government needs time and patience and firmness to secure these sources of wealth without ruining what there is of the Nation's business fabric.

"The Socialist Government does its best; every fortnight, each employer of labor gets a type-written slip telling him how much he must raise wages to keep pace with the fall of the mark and the resulting rise in living costs; and the man who does not obey this order, which comes from the trade unions, simply cannot stay in business. But all Germany is able to do, or chooses to do, as you like to look at it, is to arrest a little situation which gets geometrically worse each week."

Problems in Orient "Our disarmament conference set up a great milepost on the road to stabilization in the quarter of the world where we have particular interest, the Far East; and from my personal observations on my recent trip to the Orient, I should say Japan was broadly obeying the spirit of the Washington treaties. Manchuria is still a storm center, nevertheless, and there and in Shantung the bandits in Japanese pay, from Chang Tso-lin down, may still make for trouble and even for international complications. The commercial crisis in Japan, political chaos in China, the ferment in the Near East, and the welter of hate and intimidation in Europe all indicate that some remedy is necessary if we are ever to have again anything like order and sanity. That remedy, to my mind, lies in co-operation and in raising the minds of nations above hate and animosity by a mission of spiritual disarmament. This is the only hope of the world and the only suture for political stabilization."

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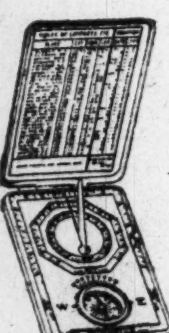
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IMPORTS CONGEST
DOCKS OF BOSTON

Merchandise Is Arriving at Port
Faster Than the Railroads
Are Hauling It Away

Merchandise of all sorts is being brought to Boston from overseas ports faster than the railroads can haul it to destination, with the result that pier sheds and storage places along the waterfront are rapidly being filled to capacity. Mystic docks, Charlestown, are so crowded with imports of wood pulp that several recent arrivals have been diverted to the nearby base, South Boston. Even that spacious terminal is becoming congested and steamship men are searching out every nook and cranny for accommodation of newly arrived commodities.

Wood pulp is coming from Scandinavian countries in larger quantities than for several years. One steamship agency alone has brought 20,000 tons to Boston since Oct. 1. The Shipping Board has contracted to bring 24,000 tons to North Atlantic ports from Southern Finland, beginning Jan. 1, much of which will be routed to Boston. The heavy volume of wood pulp imports has partially due to efforts of Scandinavian shippers to get the product out of those countries before the seasonal closing of navigation in most harbors.

Importers at Boston, however, dislike the necessity of diverting wood pulp from the piers to Hooper Tunnel docks, Charlestown, to other discharging berths. The Boston & Maine Railroad allows 15 days "free time" on wood pulp, before demurrage begins. Other railroads serving Boston permit the product to remain on the docks only six days before charging demurrage.

Owing to the various embargoes placed on freight movements by the railroads and the lack of an adequate supply of freight cars, the congestion at the piers of Boston is likely to add thousands of dollars to the cost of much imported merchandise through demurrage alone.

Fifty steamers are now scheduled to arrive at Boston from all quarters of the world within the next six weeks. Millions of dollars worth of wool, cotton, hides, crude rubber, wood pulp, newspaper, chemicals, products of the Far East, miscellaneous merchandise, etc., comprise the cargoes of these vessels. Five of them are coming from Alexandria, with Egyptian cotton, which alone is estimated to be worth nearly \$20,000,000. Four more are coming from Australia, and two from South Africa, having wool, hides, etc., valued in round figures at \$8,000,000. Nineteen other vessels are coming from the Far East, the average cargo valuation bringing this total to about \$25,000,000.

From South America are coming five freighters. The Bonheur is due from Buenos Aires Dec. 24 with 1900 bales of wool, 25,000 dry hides, and 70 tons of general cargo. The Biela, also from that port, is due Dec. 27 with 3100 bales wool, 14,500 salted hides, 20,500 dry hides and 200 tons of general cargo.

COLLEGE CAROL
SINGING RESUMED

For First Time Since War Mt.
Holyoke Girls Give Concert

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 13 (Special).—For the first time since the war, the Mount Holyoke College Carol Choir of 125 voices Tuesday evening combined with the choir of the Second Congregational Church in Holyoke, and gave a carol concert under the direction of Prof. William C. Hammond at the college in Mary Lyon Chapel. The second of these concerts will be given at the church in Holyoke on Friday evening.

Professor Hammond has what is held to be the most complete collection of carols of all nations in the United States, having secured many of them while on sundry European trips, and brought them back to the College Choir. The carols have been sung ever since the first College Choir came into existence, when it was organized by Professor Hammond in 1893. The college library alone contains more than 200 of the choicest of the carols, including those of French, English, Alsatian, Irish, Breton, Spanish, Bohemian, German and Russian origin.

As they are all sung in the native tongue in order to more nearly approximate the spirit of the carols, the concert means a really large amount of work in preparation on the part of everyone concerned. This is especially true of the most beautiful of the carols, which are sung without accompaniment in order to have only the blending of the delicate carol voices.

"What Child Is This," an old Irish carol on this year's program, was on the program of the first Christmas Vesper service ever held at the college, and, with many of the other carols, is familiar to and loved by the entire student body. "Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella," by Saboly, is

perhaps the most popular of the carols. Perhaps one of the most significant things about the choir, as far as the college at large is concerned, is the broadening effect upon the musical horizon of the students. A striking example of this is that "Silent Night" is sung "Stille Nacht" spontaneously by the entire college.

"O Come All Ye Faithful," the concluding number of the recital, which was according to long-time custom, sung by the entire congregation, was, as Mr. Hammond had hoped, the climax of the concert. In a recent talk to the student body on congregational singing the choirmaster expressed a special interest and hope for individual responsibility in the singing of this particular part of the program, and his hopes were realized. The grand old hymn was a thrilling climax to the evening.

REPUBLICANS
WITHOUT LEADER

Rhode Island State Committee
Fails to Name Chairman

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14 (Special).—The Republican State Central Committee, commonly referred to as "The Big Six" and, until rebuked in the election of Nov. 7, regarded as insurmountable, adjourned its biennial meeting yesterday without a permanent chairman and with no immediate prospects of a new leader.

Joseph P. Burlingame, chairman, declined to serve again. In addition Frederick S. Peck, national Republican committeeman, announced his resignation from the state central committee. Mr. Peck retains his seat in the General Assembly, but doubt is expressed that he can regain the potential post in the House organization of chairman of the committee on finance, with the gains made by Democrats and Independents in the last election.

Roswell B. Burchard, former Lieutenant-Governor, presiding as temporary chairman, with the acceptance of Mr. Burlingame's resignation, called for reorganization with "new convictions and new principles." He characterized as a mistake "the idea of nominating for the highest office in the State (United States Senator) a man who is incompetent and is not fitted for it."

His reference was to the defeated candidate, R. Livingston Beekman, who, he said, "was chosen by a small group of men because he had some money." That idea of doing things, Mr. Burchard said, "must be wiped out."

Mr. Peck, in offering his resignation, said that he is a member of the General Assembly and felt that its members should be free of the influence of the state Republican organization.

Nathan M. Wright was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Edward S. Moulton was named vice-chairman, and Miss Adelaide Esten was chosen assistant secretary. The committee adjourned with a subcommittee, empowered to find a suitable candidate for the chairmanship who will serve.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
MID-WINTER TRIP

Frederick H. Briggs, commander of Boston Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, has just announced general plans for the Commandery's mid-winter trip, which will be begun on Wednesday, Jan. 24. Montreal and Quebec, and three days of winter sports in Canada are the attractions offered in the preliminary program which Commander Briggs has issued to the membership of the Commandery. He says that a program of winter sports in which the Boston Knights Templar, themselves, are to take part, is to be arranged in Canada. This will include tobogganing, skiing, snowshoeing, skating, hockey, curling matches, and old-fashioned sleighrides. The Commandery are also to give an exhibition to the Boston Knights to show how these winter games are played by those who know how.

The Commandery is to leave the North Station on the Boston & Maine on the evening of Jan. 24, to arrive in Montreal the next morning. Commandery headquarters will be at the Mt. Royal Hotel there. Friday and Saturday will be spent in the old walled town of Quebec. There the Knights are to stay at the Chateau Frontenac. On the DuRoi Terrace and the Plains of Abraham the Quebec winter sports will be enjoyed. The Commandery is to reach Boston Sunday afternoon, Jan. 28.

MOTOR LIABILITY INSURANCE
General liability insurance of motor vehicles would be required under a bill filed in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday by Abner E. Rice, state senator from Newton. The measure would create a state automobile insurance board under the State Department of Public Works and a state automobile insurance fund.

THE ODD SHOP

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WOMEN DEMAND
POLICE CHANGES

Law and Order the Chief Issue in
Election of Mayor in the
Maine Capital City

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 13 (Special).—Women rallied to the support and helped elect Ernest L. McLean, the Democratic candidate, Mayor of Augusta. They did this because Mr. McLean gave the most satisfactory answer to a group of women representing the W. C. T. U. Current Events Club, Girls Community Club, Kindergarten Mothers Club and Augusta League of Women Voters, in a questionnaire that was projected just before election day.

This was the first direct demonstration of the power of women at the ballot box in the capital city of Maine. Law and order in the city for the past few years have not been maintained to the satisfaction of the women and they determined to project the issue at the biennial municipal election this week. The bone of contention to a large extent was the police department which appears to have been inactive in the face of existing conditions.

"If elected, I will appoint a new city marshal of Augusta," said Mr. McLean, replying to the women. "I will also appoint temperance men on the police force. I consider drunkenness as ground for dismissal of a police officer. Certainly, police officers should not be violators of the law."

"I have felt that a police matron would serve a substantial need in Augusta, protecting from and preventing crime. I believe also that a full-time police matron might be used to advantage at times in co-operation with the poor department, as a truant officer and in other capacities. I know of no reason why a police matron may not be appointed under the present city charter of Augusta. I shall keep in close touch with the poor department, as well as every other department. Mismanagement will not be tolerated in any department. If there is mismanagement or cause for the removal of any official, I shall welcome proof of the fact."

"While I have formulated no plans as to the granting of tax licenses, I believe the granting of an unlimited number would necessarily result in the injury both of the tax owners and of the public. I believe a plan can be devised that will protect both. I believe that the traffic rules should be enforced and, if impracticable, they should be repealed and workable regulations adopted. There should also be a schedule of fees, fair both to the public and the tax owners, and I shall see to it that the schedule is enforced. "If elected, I shall further insist that all pool rooms in the city shall be so conducted as not to violate our laws or to be a menace to our youth or to the community. If more stringent regulations are necessary for that purpose, I shall endeavor to have them adopted."

"In conclusion, I would say that I am serving no interest, faction or individual. I am absolutely my own boss and shall be, if elected Mayor."

WOMEN FAVOR
DIRECT PRIMARY

Electoral Reforms Urged at
Rhode Island Meeting

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 14 (Special).—The big state meeting of the United League of Women Voters, heralded as the "Great Day," ended here with a feeling among officers and members that a vast amount of sentiment toward electoral reforms and the direct primary had been aroused.

The principal speaker was Joseph Walker, one-time speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Walter E. Ranger, state commissioner of education, who spoke at the afternoon session, urged the league to continue its work toward better school facilities and more teachers. The league endorsed a proposal for better legislation for parental guardianship, which is discriminatory against women in this state at present, and for service of women on juries. It was explained that this is to be accomplished, not by dictating bills for passage, but by educating sentiment up to the needs and how they can be best met.

Mr. Walker said that it had been notably established that the direct primary is the most effective antidote to boss rule. About all the evils of

the primary system had been held up as reasons for objection to it, but while it may have some, he felt they are not comparable to the present convention system which is not representative.

"The interests and the bosses say it is more expensive," said Mr. Walker, "because under the primary system it costs more to buy a whole State than it does a few delegates. The argument that it breaks up party discipline is an argument for it. It is not a bad thing to break up party discipline in view of the fact that, if a party leader has the confidence of the party, discipline is not necessary. As soon as a leader becomes a dictator, then he should be thrown out."

Mr. Walker said it was desirable, in his opinion to try out the direct primary and devise the best system before applying it to presidential elections.

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REFUSAL OF CARS
FOR COAL CHARGED

Massachusetts Fuel Head Alleges
Discrimination

Declaring for action rather than discussion, James J. Phelan, Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Administrator, has written to Henry Cabot Lodge and David I. Walsh, United States Senators from Massachusetts, calling attention to apparent discrimination on the part of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad against New England in coal shipments, and asserting that it is a matter that might properly be brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The road in question, Mr. Phelan pointed out, has refused to permit its cars to be loaded with coal for New England. They have attempted to justify this stand by the claim that the New England roads do not return the cars or send their own cars into the section to be loaded. Mr. Phelan declared that an exhaustive investigation has shown no ground for the Philadelphia & Reading's complaint, and, submitting a report to the two Massachusetts Senators, urged action to withdraw such restriction.

Before taking this last step, the administrator communicated with E. W. Parker, director of anthracite distribution in Pennsylvania, who replied that the road in question has refused to let its cars go to New England because of difficulty experienced in getting cars back. In response to this allegation, Mr. Phelan called a meeting of the sub-committee on transportation formed under the special emergency committee.

The records of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine railroads showed, at this meeting, that coal empties on these lines are being shipped back within 12, 9, and 7 days of receipt, respectively. Replying to this, Mr. Parker said that the Philadelphia & Reading road felt it necessary to keep enough empty cars at the mine to move the output as fast as it is produced and keep the mines running 100 per cent.

Mr. Phelan closed the discussion with the declaration that it is no use to New England whether the mines are running 100 per cent or 200 per cent unless Massachusetts gets the coal. He also declared that the P. & R. Railroad as a common carrier is bound to accept any shipments offered by any producer in its own where no embargo prohibits. "There being no embargo we know of, I cannot understand how the Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Company can legally set up this claim for its failure to make required shipments."

STORAGE BASIN
KEEPS MILLS GOING

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 14 (Special).—With 60 days' water supply above that available at the storage basin on the Androscoggin river a year ago, Lewiston cotton mills are not expecting any serious shortage of water with which to operate their wheels.

This is in contrast to conditions on the Kennebec and Saco rivers. Androscoggin is fortunate, because it has its vast storage basin from which it can regulate the supply. Anchor ice has caused two to three-hour shut-downs in some of the mills, but this is not uncommon and is usually only a temporary difficulty.

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Complicated Fare System
Puzzles Many Passengers

Transit Company Officials Declare Purpose of "Warrants" Is to Stimulate Intra-Community Traffic

How much to pay and when to pay it—these are questions which confront the street car rider who endeavors to travel as cheaply as possible on the split-fare system of the Boston Elevated in Greater Boston.

To enter, unsuspectingly, into a car and, with resignation, deposit a dime in the company's till; to watch it drop out of sight; to see it registered, immediately thereafter, with much mechanical chuckling on the score board overhead; this is the common lot of the surface car commuter and not to be complained of. But having gone through the ordeal and paid, it is something of a shock to one's sense of equality before the law to see another individual enter at the same station through the same door and, in apparent good faith deposit a dime apparently no better than one's own, in exchange for which he receives a return trip ticket, for which, free of charge, he rides back on the same line and with the same accommodations.

Puzzling System

The car itself contains no placards. The conductor offers no suggestions, and the way by which one may join the ranks of the 5-cent rider remains, for many patrons of the Boston Elevated, a complete mystery. To ask for such a return trip ticket too often brings the reply—in a don't-bother-me-during-business-hours tone of voice—that they are not issued on this particular line. If, by chance, one happens to board a car on which these slips are issued at the same station bound, attempts to pass them in lieu of the cherished dime, they are—like as not—scornfully rejected by the officer-in-charge and, in much embarrassment, one is required to find a way through many thicknesses of winter clothes searching for coins of the realm.

Inquiry at the executive offices of the Boston Elevated at Massachusetts Avenue and Newbury Street, throws some light on the complicated system of separating the 5-cent sheep from the 10-cent goats. In the nature of the case, however, very few of the daily riders can make personal investigation. Some of these points of doubt, therefore, The Christian Science Monitor has attempted to clear up.

Difference Between Rides

In the first place, it is an interesting fact that 21 per cent of all the passengers carried by the Boston Elevated over all its lines are 5-cent passengers. The 5-cent ride is being rapidly extended. It is the plan, eventually to have every local community in Greater Boston served by a 5-cent line. And just there is the difference between the 5 and the 10-cent ride: The 5-cent ride applies to intracommunity travel only. When the trip begins and ends within one community a return trip slip is issued. Going from one community into the next the passenger becomes an intercommunity passenger or, in the official terminology of the Transit Building, becomes a rapid transit rider—sacrifices return trip privileges and pays 10 cents for the ride.

The point at which most of the confusion arises is that relating to the boundary between the 5-cent and 10-cent districts. At what point, the passenger wishes to know, does he cease to be an intra-community, 5-cent rider and become a rapid-transit, 10-cent passenger? At certain points on the system this is not difficult to answer.

Thus, should one board a car, say in North Cambridge, the fare would not be paid upon entering the car but upon leaving it. If the passenger desired to leave the car within North Cambridge, that is, at any point before reaching the Harvard Square terminus, he would pay a 5-cent fare. At Harvard Square the passenger, going through the gates, pays 10 cents, since he is entitled there without further payment, to ride into Boston and is thus classified as a 10-cent, rapid-transit rider.

At a point where there is no terminus it would, obviously, be difficult for the conductor to tell which pas-

sengers were local riders and which rapid-transit. All passengers, upon paying 10 cents in entering the car, are entitled to a warrant. Only those, however, who leave the car before passing the stop which has been fixed as the boundary of that particular community are given a return trip slip when leaving. These return trip slips are good within the month of issue. The whole purpose of these five-cent rides, according to the transit officials, is to stimulate intra-community traffic and encourage those who would walk to avoid the 10-cent fare but who willingly ride for a nickel.

There are, in addition to these lines on which a return trip slip is issued, certain five-cent lines. These add considerably to the confusion of anyone seeking for explanations of the general plan. Five-cent lines, for most part, are intra-community lines, both termini of which are within the boundaries of a certain community and do not connect with a terminus from which one could continue into another community without the payment of extra fare.

Exceptions to Rule

To this rule, likewise, there are exceptions. One may wonder, for instance, just why it is that on certain cars at the Arlington station it is possible to ride on the surface to Massachusetts Avenue for 5 cents and on other surface cars the same ride costs a dime. The reason is this. A special car service—Francis Street to Park Street—has been instituted in order to relieve the Jamaica Plain cars of the Back Bay traffic, which is particularly heavy out as far as the Opera House and Symphony Hall. These cars run more frequently than the Jamaica Plain cars, and because they serve what—generally speaking—might be called a local territory, the ride is for 5 cents. The Dudley Street cars to Park Square also have 5-cent fares, since they run entirely within about the same area.

Heretofore the return trip slips have been issued on Jamaica Plain and Cypress Street cars between Longwood Avenue and Arlington Street. These return trips, however, have been good only on the Francis Street cars. During the present week, however, this service is to be extended to the Cypress Street cars, and the warrants will be accepted outbound from Arlington Street to Longwood Avenue.

Also during the present week there will be instituted another 5-cent line in Cambridge running from Lechmere Square in East Cambridge to Central Square, Cambridge. This line will serve an important Cambridge district and make possible intra-community travel for 5 cents.

There is very general complaint that no more effort is made by the officials of the Boston Elevated as to

which cars are 5-cent and which 10-cent and on which cars return-slips are issued. The Francis Street line was posted with signs only after vigorous protest from The Christian Science Monitor and now a number of other unadvertised lines are operating. While making the discovery for one's self—save on this particular line—one continues to pay the dime whether or not the ride might be had for less.

RECEPTION IS GIVEN
TO GREEK STUDENTS

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 14 (Special).—Another evidence of the mutual good feeling prevalent between the residents of Greek birth or descent here and Bates College students of Greek was brought to general attention by the reception given by the former to the latter at Chase Hall on the campus this week.

The Phil-Hellenic Club, augmented by the faculty of the college, were guests; and the Greeks provided an out-of-state speaker in Peter Dukakis of Lowell, Mass., a Harvard University student and former Bates man. He bespoke the sympathy and aid from Americans toward the Greek people overseas and praised the good will promoted by the college associations with the Greeks here. Prof. George D. Chase of the faculty spoke in Greek, paying tribute to eminent Greek statesmen of the past. President Gray referred to the service Mr. Ventzolas has given his country and brought forth cheers from the audience.

PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON POETRY

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 13 (Special).—The English literature department, through "Poetry Shop Talk," the poetry forum of Mt. Holyoke College, announces a prize of \$50, to be awarded to the student who writes the best 2000-word essay on some aspect of English poetry of the period between 1880 and 1922; the subject being limited to "an American poet or a group of American poets, or to some problem suggested by their inheritance, that is, the uses they are making of a great tradition or to which they will put that tradition."

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STATE MASONS TO INSTALL
NEW HEAD ON ST. JOHN'S DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

Master as yet anything he might say might be somewhat premature.

The Grand Master-elect of Masons of Massachusetts is pastor in charge of the Unitarian Church of Lynn. He has occupied this pastorate for three years, coming there from Montreal, where he occupied the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah. Previous to that service, he was minister of the Unitarian Church of the Unity in Brockton for 12 years. He had occupied a Presbyterian pulpit in Slatersville, Pa., after having been graduated from Princeton University and Princeton Theological School. He is a native of Cincinnati, O.

Member of Brockton Lodge

Dr. Ferrell was Charter Master of Baales Sanford Lodge, Brockton. He was raised in Paul Revere Lodge of Brockton. Last year he was Deputy Grand Master of Masons. He is Prior of the Massachusetts Consistory, Scottish Rite. He is Grand Prior of the Council of Deliberation and Captain of the Guard of Mt. Olive Chapter, Rose Croix.

The other officers elected by the Grand Lodge yesterday afternoon when an unusually large number of the members were present, were: Frank W. Dobson of Lowell, Senior Grand Warden; John A. Sullivan of Northampton, Junior Grand Warden; Charles H. Ramsay of Cambridge, Grand Treasurer; and Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

Directors elected for two years were: Edwin B. Holmes of Brookline, Dana J. Flanders of Malden, Leon M. Abbott of Brockton, and Arthur D. Prince of Lowell. Members of the Board of Masonic Relief, for three years: J. Albert Blake of Malden, Arthur G. Pollard of Lowell, Herbert F. French of Randolph, and Edward Miller of Springfield.

William H. Ponton of Belleville, Ont., and R. H. Spencer of Trenton, Ont., Grand Master and a Past Grand Master of Canada, respectively, were present during the ceremonies. Past Grand Masters of Massachusetts present were Edwin B. Holmes, J. Albert Blake, Dana J. Flanders, Everett C. Benton, and Leon M. Abbott.

REV. R. A. GREENE,
50 YEARS A MASON.
GIVEN PRICE MEDAL

Fifty years ago today Rev. Ransom A. Greene of Medford was made a Master Mason in DeWitt Clinton Lodge, Northfield, Vermont. This afternoon Arthur D. Prince, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, went in person to Dr. Greene's home for the purpose of presenting to him the Henry Price Medal, emblematic of 50 years of distinguished service in Freemasonry.

Art and Music

Exhibition of Amber

Amber from China and Madagascar, from Sicily and the Baltic, is on display at Fenway Court, the Boston residence of Mrs. John L. Gardner, in connection with a benefit for the Russian refugees in Constantinople and the Balkan states. Of every shade and shape, and design which one can easily imagine, this strange substance glitters with imprisoned brilliance under the electric lights of the Spanish cloister where from noon to 4 o'clock it will be seen today and tomorrow by the public.

A sense of strangeness hovers about the cases where these fascinating bits of "sun stuff" are displayed, for their history is largely unknown. For many years, it is thought, they have reposed at the bottom of the Mediterranean or the Baltic, to be washed up on the shore years ago, and passed from hand to hand throughout the Orient. The pieces from China are of the most ornate design, some in the form of beads, some carved as images, some various ornaments or even urns of no small size. In shade they run from yellow, the most usual, to brilliant cherry red, with some pure white and others black as yet. A few green specimens are thought to have been artificially colored.

There are rough pieces, as well, which have been worn by Madagascar chieftains, or found at the bottom of South American lakes, lost treasures of the Incas. A few rare drops contain prehistoric insects. But perhaps the most beautiful are the unadorned pieces in natural shapes, so clear and tremulously brilliant are these fossil drops of vegetable gum.

Boston Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Water colors by Alice R. Huger Smith.
Boston City Club—Illustrations by Wyeth.
Brooks Reed's—French paintings.
Conley Gallery—Early American Portraits.
Doll & Richards—Paintings by Alice Worthington Bell and Dr. Green's studio; etchings by Sears Gallagher.
Goodspeed's—Woodcuts by H. H. Brown, Grace Horton's—Paintings by Sydenham and Hallowell.
Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by Philip Little; other members' work.
Irving & Casson—Monotypes by Humphrey R. C. and N. M. Vose—Small paintings.

Mr. Goodrich's Franch Recital

Last evening, in Jordan Hall, Wallace Goodrich, dean of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, gave an organ recital to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of César Franck. He played the Fantaisie, "Pièce héroïque" and Cantabile composed in 1878, the Pastorale and Prière composed in 1882, and a Verset and the Choral in A minor which were among the master's last compositions. Franck, less than any other of the great composers, changed his style as the years went on and there is little difference to be found between the earlier and later works. His genius seems to have attained to its full development without passing through those periods of imitation and transition so noticeable in other composers who have struck out on new musical paths, as Beethoven and Wagner for example. It has been

Dr. Greene came to Massachusetts and affiliated with William North Lodge of Lowell, of which he has been chaplain for more than 40 years. More recently he has been chaplain of Faith Lodge, Charlestown.

At today's presentation, in addition to Grand Master Prince, were Frank W. Dobson, Grand Senior Warden-elect; the Rev. E. A. Horton, Grand Chaplain; Edward C. R. Bagley, District Deputy Grand Master of the third Masonic district; Amos A. Woods, Master, and other officers of Faith Lodge.

INSURANCE AGAINST
IDLENESS OPPOSEDCounsel for Associated Industries
Warns Against Such a Law
as Exists in England

Organized Labor and employers should join to oppose any such unemployment legislation as is in vogue in England or is proposed in bills drafted by the American Association for Labor Legislation and in the states of Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, it was declared today before the special recess commission of the Massachusetts Legislature appointed to consider the questions of minimum wage legislation and unemployment.

Miss Ethel M. Johnson, associate commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries, appeared before the commission, closing the discussion of the minimum wage law. She urged greater harmony between employer and employee as the most effective means of settling wage problems.

John W. Daniels, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, read a prepared statement from Frank F. Dresser, counsel for that organization, in opposition to all unemployment insurance proposals. Mr. Daniels said that such measures "fail to distinguish between the unemployment which always exists to some degree in normal times and the unemployment which exists to great degree in the abnormal and recurring periods of general depression either in a class of industry or in business at large."

Due to Several Factors

Normally, the statement pointed out, there are approximately 1,800,000 unemployed in the United States, or about 12 per cent of the industrial wage earners. This figure is due to several factors for which the management of industry, the employees, and the community are responsible in part. Mr. Dresser lists these underlying causes as follows:

Management is primarily responsible for unemployment due to poor methods customary to refer to Franck's music as "mystical," yet Albert Laurent, writing in the "Guide de Concert," says very pertinently, "In all his music, he affirms himself as a profound realist. He knows what he knows and knows what he wills. He never built in the clouds. One perceives in him the attributes of a mind at once lucid and energetic." The justness of this remark was particularly noticeable on hearing last night's music. However lofty the musical ideas, they were expressed with a clarity which was never failing. However elaborate the form of the music, the same clarity was manifest in the melodic outline and in the carefully balanced proportions. It is indeed the music of a lucid and energetic mind.

These qualities, so eminently characteristic of Franck, were well exemplified in Mr. Goodrich's interpretations. More than most organists, hereabouts at least, he is qualified to bring out the values of such music as this. In his playing last evening, and the same may be said of his playing always, he never sacrificed the musical content for the sake of creating a meretricious effect, astonishing for the moment but of little artistic value. With him, clear musical thinking, the shunning of all that is merely gaudy and dazzling, a sincere desire to sink his own personality in order that the music itself may be heard in all its beauty, are second nature. But this does not in any sense mean that Mr. Goodrich's playing is colorless or lacking in rhythmic vitality. On the contrary, he has at his command, and uses with unerring taste and skill, all the resources of the modern organist. It is only that the profound and sincere musician never degenerates into the mere virtuoso. Artists of this stamp are, alas! too rare. Would that opportunities for hearing Mr. Goodrich were more frequent. S. M.

Russian Grand Opera Company

The Russian Grand Opera Company, now in its final week at the Boston Opera House, repeated Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Snow Maiden" yesterday afternoon and Rubinstein's "The Demon" last evening. Tonight Tchaikovsky's "Mazeppa" will be presented for the first time in Boston.

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of hiring and firing and failure properly to select employees for the job.

Poor or antiquated working conditions, not only as to health, safety and wage conditions but as to securing consideration and justice toward complaints.

Installation of labor-saving devices.

Carelessness or incompetence in planning work, purchasing materials and the like.

Failure through ignorance or poor judgment properly to forecast the market.

Seasonal production or trades.

Failure to adopt such selling methods as will tend to flatten out peaks of production.

Business failure.

Certain causes of unemployment are attributable to or within the power of the employees themselves.

The desire to keep a job and to have that end not only to render a fair day's work but to co-operate in the plans of the management.

The incompetence or inability of the employee, which may be due to a number of reasons, including lack of training.

Community Responsibility

With respect to the responsibility of the community, Mr. Dresser points out that the youth should be given the proper training. The community should aid the standardization of production and cooperate in steadier purchasing and see to it that legislation shall not unduly hamper business management.

All of these barriers to better conditions can be theoretically removed. Mr. Dresser asserts, and management has made great advances in the last half dozen years. Employment insurance measures, on the other hand, do not stimulate the responsible parties to improve matters. Dr. Dresser declares, and this is a necessary thing in preventive work.

In conclusion Mr. Dresser says: So far as I have been able to go in the matter, I think that unemployment insurance in normal times is neither a practical nor a just measure and should be resisted by employer, worker and community alike; that unemployment insurance limited to periods of general depression in each type of industry and covering perhaps only those who, under some definition, have become so identified with the industry that they cannot be expected readily to change to something else, is probably a just measure and we should determine whether it is practical. That is a matter for rather intensive study. Insurance must be based on figures and not on guesswork. The cost must be balanced against the advantage and we must realize that if the fund should go bankrupt the community must make it up. England is a warning, not an example.

Edward Augusten Scholarship, \$200, Eleanor C. Chase '23, Ware, Mass.; Charlotte Heath '23, Manchester, N. H.; Martha D. Lange '23, Lawrence, Mass.; Miriam C. Lathrop '23, Brookline, Mass.; Pauline E. Pierson '23, New York.

APPEAL IS MADE
FOR REDEDICATIONY. M. C. A. Needs to Get Back
to Aims, Says Dr. Mott

Rededication to the religious objectives of Young Men's Christian Association work was the message brought to New England Y. M. C. A. workers by Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the international committee of the organization, speaking at a conference in the New Old South church. This, he said, is the work for which the Y. M. C. A. was originally founded, and while it faded to a certain extent into the background during the busy years of establishing the present organization, it must be brought back as the dominant and guiding idea of Y. M. C. A. workers.

In the work of establishing a great organization it was necessary to lay great stress upon phases of Y. M. C. A. work other than religious, it was stated at the conference, until it was quite natural that the religious side of the movement, at first its chief objective, was to a certain extent forgotten, or at least neglected. Now that a large and permanent organization has been formed it is considered time for the workers to turn once more with renewed efforts to the religious program.

Dr. Mott expects to take a leading part in similar meetings in several other New England cities, after which he will visit other parts of the United States, both west and south. He has already passed through a portion of Canada.

This morning's session was opened by Arthur S. Johnson, president of the Boston Y. M. C. A., who welcomed the delegates to the conference and to Boston. Dr. Mott made a short address, telling of the need for stressing the religious activities of the Y. M. C. A. program. There followed a demonstration of the creation of young men's general discussion class.

No definite program has been made for the conference, in order to allow for lengthy discussion and elasticity in management.

At Bates Hall, in the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. building, dinner will be given to Dr. Mott this evening by the Boston association, at which an informal discussion of the needs of the Boston organization will take place.

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(Fifth Floor)

RADCLIFFE MAKES
AWARDS OF \$15,000Of Scholarships Announced by
the College 48 Go to Girls of
Greater Boston

Scholarship awards amounting to \$15,000 were announced today by Radcliffe College for the year 1922-23. Ten go to graduates of the college and 170 to undergraduates. Greater Boston girls received 48 of the honors.

The official list is as follows: Harvard Annex Alumni Scholarship of \$300 to Jean Birdsall, A. B. '17, A. M. '20, Radcliffe, New York; Augustus Anson Whitney and Benjamin White Whitney fellowships of \$500, to Ruth E. Sanford, A. B. '16, A. M. '22, Radcliffe, Bordenstown, N. J.; Augustus Anson Whitney and Benjamin White Whitney fellowships of \$500, to Alice H. Armstrong, A. B. '16, Wellesley College, Waltham, Mass.; Ruth E. Sanford, A. B. '16, Lawrence College '20, A. M. Northwestern University, Appleton, Wis.; Marguerite D. Tscharr, A. B. '11, Boston University, A. M. '13, Dorchester, Mass.; Janet M. Woodburn, A. B. '22, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; Frances Harris, A. B. '10, Boston University, Boston.

Fellowship by gift, \$500, to Edith P. Butler, A. B. '19, University of Michigan, A. M. '21, Smith College, Battle Creek, Mich.

Henry M. Clemenson fellowship, \$200, to Ruth E. Sanford, A. B. '16, Radcliffe, Winter Hill, Mass.

Emily Strauss fellowship, \$320, to Albert B. Derry, A. B. '22, Radcliffe, Lynn, Mass.

Edward Augusten Scholarship, \$200, Eleanor C. Chase '23, Ware, Mass.; Charlotte Heath '23, Manchester, N. H.; Martha D. Lange '23, Lawrence, Mass.; Miriam C. Lathrop '23, Brookline, Mass.; Pauline E. Pierson '23, New York.

Ellen M. Barr Scholarship, \$250, Vera A. Michels '25, Germany; Janet M. Gaud '25, Cohasset, Mass.; Elizabeth C. Lathrop '23, Cambridge, Mass.; Carolyn Stubbs '24, Cambridge, Mass.; Hanna Chalmah '24, Portland, Ore.

Ella Lowell Lyman Memorial Scholarship, \$200, to Ruth W. Barrett '23, Concord, Mass.; Rosamond Coolidge '23, Cambridge, Mass.

Arthur T. Lyman Memorial Scholarship, \$200, Catherine M. Connor '24, Woonsocket, R. I.

Elizabeth Cary Agassiz Scholarships, \$100, Sarah Sprague '23, Chittose, N. H.; Nishimiya '25, Japan; Helen H. Ingraham '24, Brookline, Mass.

Agnes Irwin Scholarship, \$200, Evelyn W. Turpin '25, Washington, D. C.

Walter J. Hoar Scholarship, \$250, Ruth M. Weeks '26, Concord, Mass.

Maria Denny Fay Memorial Scholarship, \$200, Ada B. Deal '23, Cambridge, Mass.

Josiah M. Fiske Memorial Scholarship, \$200, Helen R. Parker '24, Cambridge, Mass.

Cantabrigia Scholarship, \$200, Deborah C. Jones '23, Cambridge, Mass.

Abby W. May Scholarship, \$200, Barbara Marvin '23, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Mary Eliot Parkman Scholarship, \$200, Alice E. Williams '24, East Boston, Mass.

James A. Woolson Scholarship, \$200, Alice Pober '24, Cambridge, Mass.

Caroline A. Kennard Scholarship, \$200, Rachel M. Winlock '24, Cambridge, Mass.

Sherburne Langdon Haven Memorial Scholarships, \$200, Pauline D. Dodge, '24, Somerville, Mass.; Constance Carter '26, Melrose, Mass.

Margaret Rae Ingols Scholarship, \$200, Elizabeth T. Droppers '25, Wilmamtown, Mass.

Cambridge Latin School Club Scholarship, \$100, Chitose Ko Nishimiya, (Second award).

Natalie N. Granton '23, Haverhill, Mass.; Elizabeth S. Ehrhard '24, New York; Esther R. Owens '24, Roxbury, Mass.; Eleanor H. Shaw '25, Cambridge, Mass.; Elizabeth C. Bridge, Simsbury, Conn.; Margery Merrill '26, New Hampshire; Esther F. Brodie '25, Manchester, N. H.; Marguerite Papineau '23, Maynard, Mass.

James and Augusta Barnard Scholarship, \$200, Doris L. Gerry '26, Cambridge, Mass.

Elveth Pratt Scholarship, \$200, Dorris M. Lewis '26, Newtonville, Mass.

Josiah Parson Cooke Scholarship, \$200, Katherine Hampson '23, Cambridge, Mass.

Andrew S. Slater Scholarship, \$200 to

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Frances M. Burrage '25, Middlebury, Vt.
Carrie F. Abbott Scholarship, \$200 to Viola H. Ogden '25, Brighton, Mass.
Marion A. Curtis Scholarships, \$200, Margaret Jager '23, Roxbury, Mass.; Lily E. J. Lindahl '23, Cambridge, Mass.; Gertrude E. Reid '23, Salem, Mass.; Annie W. Allen '24, New York; Ethel S. Bickford '23, Boston, Mass.; Mary E. Ford '24, Springfield, Mass.; Katharine R. Hayes '23, Swarthmore, Pa.; Mary E. Campbell '25, Watertown, Mass.; Margaret H. Jones '25, Portland, Me.

Polly Hollingsworth Scholarship, \$200, Faith B. Kennington '26, Exeter, N. H.
Hepiotean Club Scholarship, \$100 to Hazel M. Freeman '25, Somerville, Mass.; Augustus Anson Whitney and Benjamin White Whitney Scholarships, \$200 to Lillian H. E. Benander '24, Roxbury, Mass.; Phyllis V. Keyes '24, Needham Heights, Mass.; Dorothy C. O'Keefe '24, Lynn, Mass.; Harriet A. Southgate '24, Sea View, Mass.; Martha Bickford '25, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Marjorie Linfield '25, Boston, Mass.; Elizabeth Whitten '25, Dorchester, Mass.; Elizabeth C. Evans '26, Cambridge, Mass.; Elena C. Gilbert '26, New Jersey; Grete V. Lind '26, Boston, Mass.

Augustus Anson Whitney and Benjamin White Whitney Scholarships, \$250, Eleanor Poland '23, West Acton, Mass.

Jonathan M. Parmenter scholarships, \$200, Mary L. Olmsted '23, New-Highlands, Mass.; Dorothy E. Small '26, Wayland, Mass.

Charles William Dabney Scholarships, \$200, Alice Louise Joyce '25, Brookline, Mass.; Minnie M. Martin '23, Lunenburg, Mass.; Grace M. Michaelman '26, Dorchester, Mass.; Eleanor S. O. Weideman '26, Gloucester, Mass.

Scholarship by Gift, \$250, Evelyn R. Houghton '25, Cambridge, Mass.

Rosamond Freeman Scholarships, \$250, Genevieve R. Fallon '23, Lancaster, Mass.; Mary E. Abbott '24, Cambridge, Mass.

Bortha I. Kagan Scholarship, \$250 to Sully Furland '24, Boston, Mass.

J. H. Hecht Scholarship, \$200 to Marian Complan '24, Roxbury, Mass.

Mary Lowell Stone Scholarship, \$250 to Margaret James '23, Belmont, Mass.

Emanuel Scholarship, \$200 to Elizabeth Gilpatrick '23, Dorchester, Mass.

Emanuel Scholarship, \$100 to Elsie Cronheimer '25, Lawrence, Mass.

Emanuel Choral Society scholarship, \$200, Sophie Aronoff '23, Franklin, Mass.

Choral Society Scholarships, \$125, Marian E. Marsh '23, Roxbury, Mass.; Margaretha S. Manning '23, New York; Shirley Z. Buller '24, Cambridge, Mass.

Distant Work Committee Scholarship, \$400, Arvia Mackaye, special student, Windsor, Vt.

PREMATURE DIVIDEND
QUESTION IS RAISED

Payment of dividends before the company involved had begun to do business was the issue at stake here, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities today in a complaint that this practice had been followed by the Harrington Shoe and Tire Company of Malden. A. H. Harrington, head of the company, answered this allegation with the statement that the company has sold territorial rights to C. M. Johnson in Concord, N. H.

Silas F. Waite, inspector for the department, brought out that Mr. Johnson is a stockholder in the company, holding 600 shares of stock for which he paid \$3000. The matter was taken under advisement.

On 167 class 1 roads (including upwards of 233,000 miles of line), in the first seven months of 1921 the average return for hauling all classes of traffic, from highest to lowest, with average haul of 187 miles, the charge for transporting one ton one mile was 12.75 mills, compared to 17 mills charged for transporting one ton of anthracite coal one mile, based on the rate to New York.

Lack of Representation
The profits of anthracite railroads have been shown in these articles to

unrest— insecurity of employment and part-time employment.

The very real human suffering due to part-time employment and strikes is a national price that in itself warrants the most earnest effort to secure stability.

Coal is the most basic of all basic industries. When coal costs too much everything else in manufacture costs too much. The waste in coal is a cumulative waste that grows progressively greater with each stage of manufacture, in which coal is used, till the lump sum added to the price of the finished article for the consumer is many times the original too-high cost.

Mr. Hoover makes this final estimate in his recent report: One-third of the national coal bill would be eliminated by a stable industry.

Public Can Force Action
That statement represents a conservative view. It leaves out all secondary savings that could be made if the original bill were cut by a third. It makes no mention of the thousands and thousands of miners, their wives and their children, on whom the burden of a disorganized industry falls first and always heaviest. Ignoring even them, the fact remains that coal, through sheer mishandling, is costing a third more than it ought to. Only the people, or the people acting through their representatives, can relieve this situation. Such facts make it mandatory that the present Coal Commission take strong and resolute action in the soft coal trade to end the nuisance once and for all.

What lies before the commission in the anthracite trade? Here there is efficiency—and monopoly. The railroad coal companies control the output. The Federal Trade Commission in 1917 and 1919 estimated that they control about 80 per cent of the total commercial production.

The individual consumer is the one and only person interested in reducing the cost of anthracite. Nobody else cares.

The railroad monopoly makes its profits from the individual consumer, not by high prices at the mine but by high freight rates. This is where the public must act.

The Anthracite Coal Consumers' Association, Inc., in this connection said:

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On

CLUB OWNERS IN JOINT SESSION

Important Baseball Questions to Be Considered by American and National Leagues

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Sessions of major league club owners in New York will be brought to a conclusion today with a joint session of the American and National leagues, presided over by Commissioner K. M. Landis. Both leagues closed their annual meetings yesterday.

Prominent among topics slated for discussion at the joint session were further restrictions on late season sales and trades; a proposal to extend the world's series from seven to nine games; and alleged gambling in major league parks, upon which President Johnson of the American league is expected to urge action.

It was also indicated that the magnates would decide details of the distribution to charity of \$120,554, the receipts of the world's series game last October, and act on a plan to settle interleague matters between annual meetings by mail vote, instead of special sessions.

The National League yesterday fixed June 25 as the last date for intra-league deals involving more than the waiver price, but the American league took no action toward changing the present time limit of Aug. 1. Commissioner Landis was understood to be strongly opposed to trades or purchases adding decisive strength to pennant contenders at critical stages of league races. The issue was brought to the front during the past season because of the late-season purchases by which the New York Americans acquired Joseph Dugan and the Giants secured H. A. McQuillan, both from Boston clubs, at times when the pennant contests were in doubt.

The nine-game world's series plan was said to be supported by National League club owners, but opposed by President Johnson of the American League and Commissioner Landis.

The American League at its annual meeting yesterday took action to check what it regarded as two detrimental to the national game—home-run hitting and pop-bottle throwing.

The club owners recommended to the joint rules committee, representing both the American and National leagues, that home run zones be established in all big league parks to curb the abnormal growth of circuit hitting, and urged that steps be taken to regulate the sale of soft drinks so that fans no longer would be tempted to use the bottles as missiles.

The league, which closed its 1922 sessions late yesterday after voting to open the season on Wednesday, April 18, and decided to establish a fund of \$50,000 to aid disabled ball players or their families by setting aside \$10,000 annually for five years beginning in 1923, from the American League's share of the world's series receipts.

playing rules, schedule and telegraph committees.

R. D. Emslie, who has served as umpire in the National League for the past 31 years, was appointed in an advisory capacity to the president of the league. Only in extreme emergency will the veteran umpire be called upon to again take his post on the field.

In his new position, Emslie will aid not only in the development and instruction of young umpires, but his experience as a playing rule expert will continue to be of service to the league and to baseball generally.

Only two deals of importance were announced in National League headquarters. The first was the purchase by Pittsburgh of Fitcher E. D. Kunz, of the Sacramento club, Pacific Coast league, for \$7500 cash and four players.

It was understood that Kunz was being held at a cash value of \$35,000, but that the Sacramento club agreed to accept the following players in part payment: Pitchers Moses Yellow Horse and W. N. Hughes, and infielders Claude Rohrer and Harry Brown. The majority of these players were held under option by the Pittsburgh club.

Philadelphia secured Shortstop Heinie Sands from the Salt Lake City Club, also of the Pacific Coast League, in exchange for four players.

The quietest of the season was the exchange of infielders Roy Leslie and G. A. Smith, Catcher John Peters, and Pitcher J. E. Singleton.

When the season for any sport is over, those who have been taking part in it are interested to get hold of data showing the relative standing of the participants as based on their season's work.

It has not been practical to do this previously with reference to archery because the only available records of the scores made by individual archers are the records of the National Archery Association, which give simply the scores made at the annual tournament.

The relative standing of an archer, based solely on the scores made at an annual tournament, does not always show correctly his ability as compared with other archers; because, as in any other sport, an archer will on some days make a good score, and on others will be off his usual form and make a poor showing.

This year it has been practical to obtain a list showing the relative standing of the various archers throughout the country as based on their work done since the annual tournament of the National Archery Association which was held in Cooperstown, New York, during August. This has been made possible through the weekly Bulletins which have been issued by Louis C. Smith, present secretary of the National Archery Association, and which have given each week the scores which the archers have made since the annual tournament.

These post-tournament scores have now been tabulated and all the scores which each archer has made since the annual tournament are given in a list has been prepared giving the average score of each archer. It is believed that this list more nearly represents the relative ability of the archers than scores which have been made by the same archer at any annual tournament.

Since the tournament most of the men have been shooting the American Round, which consists of 29 arrows shot at each of the distances 60 yards, 50 yards, and 40 yards, 90 arrows in all. A few of the men, however, have shot the York Round, which consists of 72 arrows at 100 yards, 48 arrows at 80 yards and 24 arrows at 60 yards.

Some of the ladies have shot the American Round, although the regular ladies' event is the Limington Round, consisting of 48 arrows at 60 yards and 24 arrows at 50 yards, and the Columbia Round, consisting of 24 arrows at each of the distances 50 yards, 40 yards and 30 yards.

OXFORD HAS A STRONG TEAM OF CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNERS

Dark Blues Will Give Cambridge Plenty of Opposition in the Annual Race at Roehampton on Saturday

OXFORD, Eng., Nov. 28 (Special).—It is apparent from the tentative team outlined to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by N. A. McInnes, captain of cross-country running at Oxford University, that the Dark Blues will be strongly represented in the thirty-eight annual cross-country race against Cambridge, which takes place over the traditional 7½-mile course at Roehampton, Dec. 16. Although the departure of E. A. Montague, a former president of the Oxford University Athletic Club; W. A. Grace and S. D. Herrington has been a severe loss to the cross-country section—Montague was first man home in the intervarsity race on two occasions—there has been a plenitude of good runners this year, and the captain, in choosing his sixth man for the match with Cambridge, has been confronted with quite a perplexing problem. The selection of what may be termed the scoring five—six aside run and five aside score—was sufficiently easy for McInnes to name them with a tolerable degree of certainty nearly a month before the race, but there were then at least eight men well in the running for the last place.

First and foremost in the team is the captain himself, McInnes, of New College, who will no doubt be remembered as the individual winner in the race between Oxford-Cambridge and Cornell University at Roehampton two years ago. In 1920 he finished second to Montague in the clash with Cambridge, but last year, for various reasons, was unable to do himself justice. Now he is running probably as well as ever before and is likely to give rise to considerable anxiety among the Cantabs on Dec. 16. On the three occasions that he has turned out for year in practice matches against well-known running clubs, he has been first to break the tape, but, laboring under some disadvantages, he was held to fifth place in the final contest for the Intercollegiate Cup, a team competition for which 18 out of the 25 colleges at Oxford entered. The four men who outran him then were P. H. M. Bryant, Queen's; J. B. Blagden, Brasenose; C. B. E. Morgan, Christ Church, and K. H. Bell, Brasenose, and it is from the first three named that No. 6 in the team to oppose Cambridge was most likely to be chosen.

Bryant, a former Harrow boy, is a fast-improving runner, and it was largely due to his prowess that Queen's won the Intercollegiate Cup referred to. He finished second to McInnes against South London Harriers and third against Surrey Athletic Club and seemed, at the time of writing, almost assured of his place in the team. The fourth man on the team, however, is a half-mile of varied country over which the race is run apart from the Thames Hare and Hounds, an organization which may be likened to the Leander Rowing Club, inasmuch that varsity athletes of repute drift, almost automatically, into its ranks. Now, however, the Athletics Club formed of past and present university men from Oxford and Cambridge, is extending its activities to cross-country running; indeed there is already some talk of the Achilles entering a team for the national cross-country championship this season.

Among the men already named, McInnes undoubtedly has the material for a strong side and, as Cambridge is known to be possessed of many good men, the match at Roehampton is



N. A. McInnes
Oxford Cross-Country Captain

The sixth man, although not honored before the race may, by some especially meritorious performance there, earn his Half-Blue.

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CANADA HOCKEY SEASON TO OPEN

Ottawa and St. Patricks Look Best in National Hockey

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 14 (Special).—The National Hockey League season opens with the two eastern clubs, Ottawa and Canadiens of Montreal, playing at Hamilton and Toronto respectively Saturday night. All the teams have been practicing for periods of from one to three weeks. St. Patricks, who won the championship and then captured the world's title by winning three of a five-game series from the Vancouver champions of the Pacific Coast League here last March, have been in training since late in November and have been on an exhibition tour to the Pacific Coast and back.

The champions have every member of last year's team in the line-up in addition to new recruits who have passed the test on the tour. There is also a possibility that one or two other amateur stars may be secured within a week after the return of the club. If those that the management desire are secured, it is likely that there will be one or two of the veterans released, the first to be disposed of will likely be Harry Cameron, the veteran defense player.

The chances of the Ottawa Senators who were defeated in the play-off for the league title last winter by the St. Patricks by one goal, the second game being a scoreless tie in Ottawa, have been increased by the return of Darragh who retired at the end of the 1920-21 season. In practice he has displayed all his old-time form and will strengthen the Senators who have all of last year's regulars back. Two of the substitutes of last season have been disposed of but the signing of Darragh and Helman helps the team. At present it looks as if the title for the coming season rests between Ottawa and St. Patricks.

fense substitute of last year, was sold to Saskatoon of the Western Canada League, and Malone, who captained the team last year, has refused to report, but the known strength of the team has been increased by the purchase of Corbeau from the Canadiens and Vernon Forbes from the St. Patricks. The latter is a sensational goalkeeper who was suspended last year by the champions when he held out for a big salary and Roach was persuaded to jump the amateur ranks. With Forbes in goal and Reise and Corbeau on the defense, the Hamilton team is very strong. Wilson will replace Malone at center, although hope is still held that he will return, while Rogers and Armour will be on the wings. Several other players are being tried out, and it is expected that two of them will qualify as substitutes.

The Canadiens have been at Grimsby for two weeks, where there is an artificial ice rink. From what is known of the material available, the Frenchmen are classed as the probable favorites; they have all of last year's regulars on hand but Lalonde, who is managing Saskatoon, and Corbeau. Vezina will be in goal, while S. Cleghorn and Pire are said to be the regular defense. O. Cleghorn and Berlinguette are the regular forwards, but the others are Boucher, Baughard, Joliat and Trilley.

The season has been extended this year and each team will play 12 home games instead of nine as was the case last year. The N. H. L. winners no west next spring for the Stanley Cup. There are a number of amateur stars who have been approached by the different clubs and the signing of any of them by any club may alter the whole race. Dandurand of the Canadiens has been after Lionel Conacher, the local star all-round athlete, to sign but so far has met with no success.

YALE WILL CHANGE ALLOTMENT RULES

Football Tickets Will Be Harder to Get Under New Method

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14.—Several changes in the method of the allotment of tickets for the most important of the football games at the Yale Bowl next season are announced by H. E. Woodcock, manager of the Yale Athletic Association in an article that appears in the Yale Daily News today. These changes include reduction in allotments to certain classes of students and in re-wording of the "personal use" pledge on applications.

Mr. Woodcock indicates that these changes are to solve the increasingly difficult problem of finding seats for the thousands of Yale men entitled to them.

The rulings as announced by Mr. Woodcock will bar former members of the music and art schools, who are not graduates, from receiving tickets. One ticket each will be given to graduates, however. One ticket will be allotted to ex-members of other professional schools and two tickets to members and graduates.

The personal use pledge, as recast, will read:

"I will personally occupy one of the seats called for on this application, or return the tickets to the athletic association for redemption."

This pledge must be signed. Formerly the pledge simply called for personal use of the ticket and did not include a promise to return it unless it was so used. Many tickets, it was reported, were obtained under the latter pledge and were turned over to non-Yale men, when the original applicant found he could not use them.

SEVEN DUAL MEETS ON AMHERST LIST

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 14.—The Amherst College swimming schedule, announced yesterday, includes seven dual meets, besides the Intercollegiate at Boston and Princeton. Swarthmore College is a newcomer on the list, while the triangular "Little Three" meet with Williams College and Wesleyan has been omitted, although Amherst will meet the rivals in dual meets. The schedule follows:

Jan. 27—Swarthmore College at Amherst.

Seattle Doubles Its Hockey Lead

Defeats Vancouver, 3 to 2, in Overtime Contest

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	8	2	1.75
Vancouver	2	6	.333
Victoria	2	5	.285

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 1 (Special).—Seattle doubled its lead over its nearest competitor in the Pacific Coast Hockey League by defeating Vancouver 3 to 2 in an overtime contest here tonight. The victors have won six games and lost one, thus having 12 points while Vancouver, the runner-up, has won three and lost five thereby rating only six points. Victoria has four points with two games won and five lost. The contest here tonight was marked by loose playing and wild shooting, although it tightened into an interesting fray in the third and the extra period.

Most of the spectacular work was done by the goal tenders, Lehman of the visitors stopping several dangerous ones that looked sure for the net, while Holmes of the Seattle team was up to his usual form in blocking scores when his opponents had a clear field but for him. The individual star was Poyston, who made all three of Seattle's goals.

There was no scoring in the first period. In the second, Poyston gave the fans something to cheer about by rushing the puck down the rink for a tally. His performance was duplicated shortly afterward by Mackay for Vancouver. Early in the third period Poyston put Seattle in the lead; but five minutes before the period ended, Parkes of Vancouver, on an assist from Mackay, evened matters by making it 2 to 2. The extra period lasted nine minutes. Poyston scoring the winning goal when the puck rebounded after he had tried unsuccessfully. One penalty shot awarded to Seattle, was missed by Fraser. The summary:

SEATTLE	VANCOUVER
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Rowe, id.	rd, Harris
Ricker, id.	id, Cook
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WESLEYAN ELECTS SMITH
MIDDLEBURY, Conn., Dec. 14.—M. W. Smith, of Southbury, Conn., was elected captain of the Wesleyan University cross-country team last night.

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1923 Eastern Dog Sled Derby Dates

Portland, Me., Dec. 14
W. R. BROWN of this city, president of a corporation which conducts mills at Berlin, N. H., where the Eastern International dog sled derby was held this year, announced that the 1923 derby would be held in the city of Quebec on Feb. 22, 23 and 24.

A. T. Walden of Woonsocket, N. H., who last year won the race and a leg on a gold cap offered by Mr. Brown, will defend his United States title. Cash prizes ranging from \$100 to \$1000 are offered. No more than seven dogs will be allowed to a team. A total of 50 miles will be covered on each of the three days. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, will act as one of the three judges.

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IMPORTERS FIGHT FRUIT QUARANTINE

Charge Is Made That American
Interests Are Trying to
Stifle Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Asserting that the fruit-growing interests in California and Florida would suppress competition by establishing a "plant quarantine" against the "Mediterranean fly" and other alleged fruit pests, local importers of fruit from abroad are exercised at the cry raised from the two states named.

The Merchants' Association of New York has called a meeting for Wednesday afternoon, at which members of representative associations are expected to be present to express themselves regarding a hearing called for Dec. 19 at Washington by the Federal Horticultural Board to consider establishing a more rigid quarantine on foreign fruits. It is reported that California and Florida growers seem concerned lest the so-called fruit pests get into this country, but fruit importers claim to detect an annual move to ward off competition. It is asserted that the recently enacted tariff save the fruit interests of the United States from protection, and that the enforcement of more stringent restrictions by the dictum of a single Washington official would be both dangerous and palpably open to political motives.

Selfish Motives Charged

G. Cavalero, president of the Fruit Importers Association, says: "There are evidences that selfish motives have inspired this renewal of several previous efforts to exclude all competing foreign food products from American markets. If this is accomplished most of such necessities would cost every consumer from 50 per cent to 200 per cent more than now. It is a drive at the pocketbooks of those who live in cities, towns and villages and would increase the burden of living of those who can ill afford to have it increased."

"Imported fruits and vegetables help stabilize the American markets. Their receipts into the port of New York alone aggregate \$50,000,000 annually in value. All fruits and vegetables are available to the masses at moderate cost only because of the imported products. Without foreign supplies practically all vegetables and fruits would sell to consumers at luxury prices."

Should Keep Pests Out

"Undoubtedly American producers should be protected from danger of transmission of pests. Nevertheless, great care should be taken not to play into the hands of selfish interests at the expense of the consuming public. If caution is not observed on Dec. 19 great injury to commerce will result, not only to fruit interests, but to others. American steamship operators will lose 60 per cent of their westbound tonnage, which would lead to the decadence of the American merchant marine."

"Every effort is being made by governments throughout the world to eradicate fly and insect pests and a spirit of co-operation should prevail on the part of the Federal Horticultural Board instead of further arousing the antagonism of the world by the proposed embargo."

"There is also a grave question as to whether any part of the American Government should have this uncontrolled power over commerce assumed by the Federal Horticultural Board. No prohibitive tariff or prohibitive measure of this vital character should become enforceable except by virtue of a law enacted by Congress and signed by the President."

Hearing Open to Public

The hearing at Washington will be heard before the Federal Horticultural Board and any person interested is invited to appear and be heard either in person or by attorney. Dr. C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the board, is quoted as declaring that: "It may not be found necessary to add to the restrictions now being enforced as to fruits and vegetables originating in the West Indies and in Central American countries and in Mexico under existing quarantines. As to the Mediterranean countries, it probably will not be necessary materially to restrict the importation of citrus fruits, but the restriction or prohibition of more perishable fruits, such as fresh figs and fresh peaches, from those and other districts known to be invaded by the Mediterranean fruit fly, may prove to be needful. It would seem to be necessary and desirable, however, to consider prohibiting the entry of all fruit which in the countries of origin is commonly and notably infested."

Old Town Slumbers Undisturbed Within Hearing of Busy San Diego

Hillside Hamlet, Overlooking Pacific, Rich Like Its
Neighbor, but Only in Wealth of Historic Memories

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Not far from San Diego—and in fact within the corporate limits of that city—is a community which bears the name of Old Town. Situated on a gentle slope a few miles back from the shore of the Pacific, it is a most unpretentious place. Passing through it, the stranger would depart unimpressed and probably unaware it had any special interest save to its inhabitants. Yet Old Town has its niche in the history of the far west, and old settlers know it for more than the sleepy village it appears in the California sunlight, in which it basks peacefully.

The chariot of progress brought a thriving city to its very doors, but the passing years left Old Town much as it was from the beginning and there remains an atmosphere about the town that is quaintly reminiscent of the early days when the civilization brought by the Spaniards was at its height.

At Old Town, in 1864, Gen. John C. Fremont planted the first United States flag on the soil of southern California. In this picturesque village also stands an old church with the first mission bells brought from Spain. The first palm trees planted in California are still to be seen in the town after a century and a half.

Soldiers Made First Gardens

The Spanish soldiers made the first gardens in this old little town. Doubtless, as they looked down from the hill near the village they had an eye for choice spots of land upon which they might make comfortable homes. The first house in Old Town probably was the tule hut of a retired soldier. The pioneer of successful gardeners was Capt. Francisco Maris Ruiz. He planted the spot which afterward became known as Rose's garden and his pear, pomegranate and olive trees bore good crops for more than 75 years. These trees were planted in the last century. It was only a few years ago that the last of them were removed.

There is no doubt that the two old places were the first ever gathered in southern California, and as such they constitute a valuable and interesting historical exhibit. The seeds from which they sprang were a part of that remarkable outfit with which Galvez had thoughtfully supplied his expedition for the conquest of the new empire.

Of particular interest to the visitor is the "Marriage Place of Ramona." Rich in history and romance is the city and county of San Diego, but no spot is more closely linked with the life and character of a generation long gone than the quaint, rambling structure with its flower-grown patio—Ramona's home.

Fine Background for a Novel

Old Town's history was known to few outside the State until 1884, when Helen Hunt Jackson gathered the material around which she wove "Ramona," a beautiful story. Originally, the building now called "Ramona's Home" was known as the old Estudillo house. Facing the Old Town plaza, where the American flag was first raised in southern California, the front of the building occupies an entire block.

The house is built of adobe with walls from two or four feet thick. It is roofed with tile resting on huge timbers, brought from the Cuyamaca Mountains on the shoulders of Mission Indians, who worked in relays and often carried 50-foot timbers more than 40 miles in two days. The beams are bound together with rawhide thongs, no nails being used. Surrounding the patio, or courtyard,

the southern end of the home is sheltered by beautiful yellow acacia, olive and pepper trees. In the center is a fountain and all colors of lilies bloom in the basin into which the water falls in a feathery spray. The flowering shrubbery, climbing vines, roses and dozens of old-fashioned flowers are always blooming, summer and winter, between the sanded walks.

Trees Are on Every Side

Scattered about are orange, lemon, loquat, fig, mulberry, guava, zapote and Catalina cherry trees, all of which blossom and bear fruit in season. Built originally in 1825 by Don Jose Antonio Estudillo, a pure Castilian, whose family was prominent in early California history, the home became the favorite gathering place for the culture and refinement of southern California and the hospitality and generosity of the Estudillos made them beloved by all. Three generations of Estudillos occupied the old home but the tender tradition of Ramona's marriage, which had taken place in this house, never departed. In 1910, the structure was restored by John D. Spreckels.

On April 6, 1867, Alonzo E. Horton, founder of San Diego, arrived at Old Town, but his stay there was short. He quickly concluded that the most suitable place for a community settlement was farther down the bay where harbor facilities were within easy reach. He purchased a vast tract of land at auction, paying 26 cents an acre for the property which is now the main part of the city of San Diego.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER WILL SHORTLY LEAVE POST AS GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8 (Special Correspondence).—Sir Harcourt Butler, the Governor, will within a few weeks be finally leaving the United Provinces in a breadth, massiveness and vigor of intellect, in scholarly wisdom, he stands head and shoulders above all other governors in India at the moment and, indeed, recalls Lord Curzon at his best. One of his expressions, "Universities are the powerhouses of freedom," has quickly become almost a classic. During the last year Sir Harcourt has excellently maintained law and order in the vast area committed to his care.

No one can question the genuineness of his devotion to the cause of education, and only within the last week he has delivered most striking addresses to the students at Lucknow and Allahabad Universities. The former is the junior and the latter the senior university in the Province. Allahabad University, which has just been reformed, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Governor.

Sir Harcourt Butler concluded his fine address as follows: "I pray that you may go forward in the future as you have done in the past, raising your standards, seeking truth wherever you may find it, shedding light in the dark places that remain, and working out that synthesis between East and West which seems sometimes nearer and sometimes more remote, but which is becoming ever more important for the high enduring interests of humanity and civilization."

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DANES CONSIDER
NEW AIR ROUTE.
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The Danish Aviation Commission is busy considering the project suggested by the Swiss Ministry of Traffic for a new air service proceeding from Copenhagen, with Brindisi for its terminus, the route being Berlin-Nuremberg-Zurich-Milan-Rome-Brindisi.
By railway and boat the distance is 2670 kilometers (as the crow flies 2400 kilometers) of which 660 kilometers have been traversed by air in 1922. The trip by railway and boats takes 68 hours, by air service (railway under the Alps) 29 hours. The new air service would be confined to week days and to the period May 1 to Sept. 30.

MEAL A DAY FOR RUSSIANS
EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 14 (Special).—Northwestern University started this week to raise \$6000 for maintenance of a "kitchen" for the benefit of starving Russian university students. The money will be cable to Russia shortly after the first of the year. "The Northwestern University Kitchen" as the institution will be known, will be located in a Russian university center and will supply 500 students with one meal a day until the close of the school year.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT AWAITS SHIPMENT

Some Is Sent Through Panama
Canal, With Gas Replacing
Natural Oxygen in Ships

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13 (Special).—Car shortage, during and since the railway strike, that has caused much hardship among ranchers of California, is effecting a state-wide protest among fruit growers, according to a statement made by J. P. Britt, deputy state Agricultural Commissioner, to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

Commissioner J. P. Britt of the Federal Commerce Commission has come to the Pacific coast to study conditions. Mr. Britt met fruit growers and farmers at the fifty-fifth annual state fruit growers' convention, concluded today in Sacramento.

At the convention a budget of the number of cars needed by each of the crops a year was presented to the federal commissioner, and plans to forestall any future loss will be mapped out.

The possibility of shipping fruit through the Panama Canal was discussed as a means of relieving the crowded rail conditions. E. M. Sheehan, president of the California Grape Growers' Exchange, told of experiments recently made and partially successful, in shipping grapes in unrefrigerated ships, but in holds hermetically sealed and with another gas replacing the natural oxygen of the air. It is thought that such a process, soon will be perfected. The experiments already made along this line have shown that, though the fruit does not decay, the cellular structure of the grape is partially broken down.

One item in the budget presented to the federal official was that 6000 refrigerated cars are needed to take care of Imperial Valley lettuce alone. Mr. Britt said: "It is our hope to effect an organization of growers and shippers of the entire Pacific Coast for the purpose of dealing with transportation matters."

\$5,000,000 PROJECT FOR LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Probability of a \$5,000,000 building project by the Union Pacific Railroad on its holdings at Los Angeles harbor developed as a result of an inspection trip four days ago by W. A. Clark, former United States Senator from Montana and present chairman of the board of the Union Pacific.

The project became tangible with the admission of Mr. Clark that he came here from New York for the purpose of surveying the port situation and discussing the matter with Southern California railway officials. Twenty years ago Mr. Clark bought several hundred acres of land along the Los Angeles water front, and it was this purchase that inspired him to build the Salt Lake Railway, now a part of the Union Pacific system.

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COMPULSORY ARBITRATION ATTACKED BY EMPLOYERS

Bill to Scrap Industrial Court Hotly Debated—Labor
Leader Threatens to Wreck Industry If It Is Abolished

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The fight in Australia for the abolition of compulsory arbitration has this State for its opening campaign. The Premier, Sir Henry Barwell, has, by a bold stroke, taken the initiative. He invited the Prime Minister to do so, but Mr. Hughes declined the offer. His reply was to strengthen the Commonwealth Court by appointing to it the deputy president of the South Australian Tribunal and another judge. The Premier declares that he and Mr. Hughes, judging by the latter's speeches, are opposed in regard to their arbitration policy. The "Prime Minister" denies that. The result is that, while South Australia is taking steps to scrap the industrial court, and discharge the president, Dr. Brown, the tendency of the Federal Government is to reinforce its authority in arbitration affairs.

The debate which is proceeding is one of the liveliest, and most sensational, in the history of the Legislature. The introduction of the bill had the result of splitting the Liberal Party, of which the Premier is leader.

Employers Disapprove System
For a long time prior to the introduction of the bill there was a demand from the largest employers in South Australia for the abolition of the compulsory system.

"Our present industrial laws," said one of the leading employers, "are surely crushing all initiative in Australian workmen. All courts should be cut out, and those actually engaged in industry should be allowed to manage their own affairs."

The Canadian system of settling disputes so attracted one of the large employers of South Australia by its sanity that he has been advocating its adoption ever since he returned from the Dominion. The most influential opposition to the compulsory system came from G. D. Delprat, formerly general manager of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company.

"It is our fault," said Mr. Delprat, "that we put men in charge of our arbitration system who do not understand the business. They are not qualified for it."

The galleries of Parliament were crowded to hear the Premier's speech when he moved the second reading of the bill. Sir Henry Barwell explained that in South Australia they had the wages board system for particular industries, and those boards had the power to make determinations which were enforceable by law.

System Fundamentally Unsound
"We believe," declared the Premier, speaking for his Government, that the

whole system of compulsory arbitration is fundamentally unsound; that one fact which causes it to stand condemned by all thoughtful people in the community is the state of industrial chaos into which we are drifting. If industries are to be carried on successfully in Australia, wages must be on an economic basis, and industries must be freed from all the harassing restrictions which prevent such a basis being arrived at by agreement between employer and employee. Compulsory interference by courts or wage tribunals of any kind is unnecessary. Mutual agreement is the proper method."

The Labor Party Argument
The Labor Party is putting up a determined fight to retain the present system, although it opposed the Industrial Code when it was introduced.

If the Code is smashed, the union leaders declare that they will stop the wheels of industry.

The leader of the Labor Party, Mr. Gunn, in his speech in Parliament, said the bill was an attempt to get the cheapest labor possible. Thanks to the arbitration system, the conditions in Australia were better than in any other part of the world. The existing legislation was the best of its kind; the system of wages boards was perfect. The difference between Canada, where the Premier had gone for his new industrial policy, and Australia was that in the former country, excepting in some cases, employees had not reached the stage of collective bargaining to which they had attained in Australia.

"If this bill passes," warned Mr. Gunn, "the Premier in a night may turn thousands of moderate men into direct actionists."

The president of the court asserted that the body of theories evolved by the South Australian Industrial Court had gained for it a reputation throughout the Anglo-American world. The assertion that compulsory arbitration had proved a failure was not the opinion of the vast majority of employers or employees.

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500,000 MOTORISTS ENTER CALIFORNIA

Railroads Report Great Tourist
Travel to Coast

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence).—More than 500,000 people, in 120,000 automobiles, crossed the border from Arizona into Southern California last year, according to Chamber of Commerce figures just announced. This season the totals are expected to be even much greater, according to numbers already arriving.

The motor vehicle department of the Auto Club of Southern California reports a minimum of 150 cars registered at Los Angeles headquarters every day, which is by far the greatest number the club's books ever has recorded.

Estimate of cars arriving over cross-country roads is placed at more than 200. Of these, about three-fourths are tourists who plan to spend not more than three months here.

The railroads report a far greater percentage of tourists than they carried during any previous year, and this season have put on their second sections to overland trains much earlier than is customary.

SCHOOL TO TRAIN LIBRARIANS
BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence).—A short-course library school will be conducted in Fargo in March and April in accordance with arrangements made by Miss Mary E. Downey of the State Library Commission with the Agricultural College and the State Library Commission. It is planned to train librarians for county libraries, establishment of which has been proposed.

ART PRINTING TO BE TAUGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—For furtherance of a school to teach artistic printing, type foundry and employing printers of Chicago have given the Chicago Art Institute a hand press and outfit of type. It has been installed in the Printing Arts Department of the institute.

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ELECTRICAL RESEARCH FUND
PROVISIONS ARE MADE KNOWNGeneral Electric Company Issues Statement Concerning
Annual Award of About \$20,000

Details of the manner in which the income of the Charles A. Coffin foundation of \$400,000 will be distributed annually have been made known in a statement issued by the General Electric Company, from its headquarters at Schenectady, N. Y. The income, which amounts to approximately \$20,000 a year, will be available for encouraging and rewarding service in the electrical field by giving prizes to its employees, recognition to lighting, power, and railway companies for improvement in service to the public, fellowships to graduate students, and funds for research work at technical schools and colleges.

Last May Mr. Coffin retired from active leadership of the company, having been identified with the development of the electrical industry since 1882, and the founder and creator of the General Electric Company, of which he was the leader for 30 years.

The foundation will be controlled and administered by a foundation committee appointed by the board of directors. This committee, within the limits of the purposes for which the foundation is created, will have power to change the conditions applicable to the distribution of the fund and the amounts for each particular purpose.

Eleven thousand dollars will be set aside for the most significant contributions by employees of the General Electric Company toward the increase of its efficiency for progress in electrical art, and the prizes are to further encourage suggestions from workmen. With each prize the company will give an efficiency certificate of award. Foremen's prizes are to be awarded for the best department, taking into account its appearance, efficiency of operation and conditions that add to the better conduct of the work and the welfare of the employees.

All employees of the company, except executive officers, heads of departments, works managers, superintendents, district office managers and other similar executives, are eligible for the prizes.

A gold medal, to be known as the Charles A. Coffin Medal, will be awarded to the public utility operating company within the United States which, during the year, has made the greatest contribution toward increasing the advantages of electric transportation for the convenience and well-being of the public. Five thousand dollars is to be awarded annually for fellowships to graduates of American colleges and technical schools who, by the character of their work, and on the recommendation of the faculty of the institution where they have studied, could with advantage continue their research work either here or abroad; or some portion of the fund may be used to further the research work at any technical school or college in this country. The fields in which these fellowships and funds for research work are to be awarded are: electricity, physics and physical chemistry.

In each annual report of the company a statement will be made of the awards under the Charles A. Coffin Foundation and other publicity will be given also to these awards. The following officers of the company have been appointed to the Charles A. Coffin Foundation committee: A. W. Burchard, J. R. Lovejoy, E. W. Rice Jr., Gerard Swope, and O. D. Young.

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The advisory committee of the General Electric Company will administer the fund within the organization of the company. The following committees, to administer the fund and to act with organizations outside the company, have been appointed: Committee to co-operate with the National Electric Light Association, A. H. Jackson, vice-president and J. R. Lovejoy, vice-president; committee to co-operate with the American Electric Railway Association, J. G. Barry, vice-president and A. H. Jackson, vice-president; committee to co-operate with the National Academy of Sciences, American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, E. W. Rice Jr., honorary chairman, A. H. Jackson, vice-president, and W. R. Whitney, director of Research Laboratory.

FARM ADVISORY
BOARD FAVOREDEnd to Haphazard Methods
Urged by Dr. Hetzel

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 14 (Special)—Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the New Hampshire College, in his talks to groups of Patrons of Husbandry meeting in their forty-ninth annual convention this week in Portsmouth, said the closing of world markets and the existence of unprecedented conditions of trade and commerce have forced the farmers to consider a more accurate and logical system of producing food than has ever before been attempted in the United States.

"The time has come," he said, "when we ought to study very carefully our farming prospects and organize agriculture on a real efficiency basis. Certain farms are adapted to dairying, for instance, certain farms to horticulture, certain farms to certain crops. There ought to be a central organization which could advise how much we ought to devote to horticulture, to dairying and to each branch of farming."

"Haphazard farming operations are not only unprofitable to those who engage in them, but injurious to agriculture as a whole. We ought to know definitely where and what kind of farming is needed so that we could advise those who undertake farming as to the direction in which opportunity is open."

President Hetzel said such a fact-finding organization should be permanent and should be the co-operative production of all New England. He said Michigan is undertaking such a work and cited as an instance of its necessity which he personally observed in Michigan, the fact that alfalfa can be raised in Michigan cheaper than the freight that Michigan farmers have been paying on it.

LIQUOR SCHOONER PURSUED
NANTUCKET, Mass., Dec. 13—A two-masted schooner said to be carrying 2000 cases of liquor was adrift off this island today with only two men aboard, pursued by the coast-guard cutter Acushnet. The schooner, of foreign registry, was said to be the Silver Piece, which left Antwerp Oct. 12. Cuba was the destination given.

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Carrots, Not Turkey,
to Be Christmas MenuBut Kick Is Unlikely, Though
Diners Will Be Horses

Carrots for Dobbins will abound in plenty at Christmas time this year, at least all about Boston, with two organizations in the field to see that neither horse nor horseman goes hungry. Oats and apples for the mount—with plenty of juicy red carrots mixed in—and hot drinks and sandwiches for the man, will be the rule at Post Office Square, where the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will erect a Christmas tree beside the Angell Memorial Fountain on Dec. 23. And on the following day, and lasting over to Christmas afternoon, representatives of the Animal Rescue League will go from stable to stable where they suspect that horses are none too well fed, bringing bags of grain and other things pleasing to equine appetites.

The hard-working teaming horse, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has pointed out, is still with us in large numbers, automobile trucks notwithstanding. The Animal Rescue League adds that many of them are not so well cared for as they should be—not, perhaps, as well as the unfeeling motor trucks which are displacing them. An especial effort, therefore, at a time when kindness and good cheer are unusually prevalent, is being made to care for all man's friends as well as man himself. The Massachusetts League of Women Voters has undertaken to feast the birds, and now the S. P. C. A., through its president, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, calls attention to "the claims upon us for care and protection of the whole world of animal life."

MT. HOLYOKE GIRLS
IN STUDENT FORUM

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—By unanimous vote the students of Mt. Holyoke College have decided to affiliate with the National Student Forum, thereby obtaining the benefits of wider student association and of the speaker's bureau of the organization. The decision came as the result of a student campaign carried on last week in the various campus halls.

The first meeting of the Mount Holyoke Forum since its affiliation is to be held next Saturday, when Norman Thomas will speak on "Wanted—A New Incentive." In addition, the National Student Forum is to have a conference in Hartsdale, N. Y., on Dec. 26-28, and Mount Holyoke will be represented there by at least three persons. The subject which the conference will discuss is "The Economic Basis of Our Education." This subject will be discussed later at the colleges.

SHOE FIRMS TO EXHIBIT
HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 14 (Special)—Haverhill will have a large representation of shoe men at the convention of the National Shoe Retailers' Association in Chicago the week of Jan. 8. Twelve Haverhill concerns will have exhibits and many more will display samples at the hotels.

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Officers of New Smith College International Relations Club
Left to right—Marion Hendrickson '24, of New Haven, Conn., Corresponding Secretary; Isabelle McLaughlin '23, of Chicago, Ill., General Chairman; Margaret Cooley '23, of Montclair, N. J., Secretary-Treasurer.

WORLD PROBLEMS*
INTERESTING GIRLSSmith Students Join International
Relations Club

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 13 (Special)—The East situation, the reparations problem, and the inter-allied debt are no longer matters to be avoided in conversation at Smith College for at the discussion meetings of the International Relations Club they have been shorn of their strangeness. The club, organized this fall in connection with the Institution of International Education of New York, has been meeting in groups twice a month. Each group has tackled some problem and endeavored to understand it.

At the meeting held this week Prof. W. Aylotte Orton of the department of economics gave a talk on the inter-allied debt. By personifying the nations involved and reducing the problem to individual rather than world relations he clarified many points that had been puzzling those who, although interested, had made a more comprehensive study of other questions; while his method of giving comparative figures proved of great interest to those who were making a study of the problem. The questions asked at the close of his talk showed that all were interested and were anxious to understand the exact position of the nations concerned.

There are 14 groups in the club.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Radio Station Heard
Throughout CountrySchenectady Also Broadcasts to
Hawaiian Islands

Radio entertainment programs from WGY, the broadcasting station of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., have now been heard in every state of the Union, it is officially announced. These programs have been produced regularly for the last nine months, but only within a few days have they been heard in Idaho and Nevada.

The most distant points reached in all directions of the compass are: West, Oakland, Cal., 2550 miles; north, Calgary, Alta., 1950 miles; east, by a steamer, 2017 miles in the Atlantic Ocean; south, by S. S. Luckenbach, 150 miles south of the Panama Canal, or a total distance of 2450 miles. In a special test, WGY operating on its experimental license 2XI, has been heard at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands.

The General Electric broadcasting station at Schenectady has produced some of the most ambitious radio entertainments yet undertaken by any station in the United States.

OPERATORS FAVOR
SAME AGREEMENT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 14—The machine operators affiliated with the Shoe Workers Protective Union voted yesterday in favor of a continuance in the factories of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association of the prices and conditions prevailing under the present working agreement until July 1, 1923. The existing agreement expires on Dec. 31.

The factories not included in the manufacturers' association would be covered by a special agreement under the plan, which union officials said would be submitted to all the workers during the week.

Officials of the manufacturers' association said they had not been apprised of the machine operators' action and declined to say whether they would agree to the proposition.

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Those who receive this message are invited to remember Robinson's, and to depend upon this store—one of the great stores of America—as a friend.

Wholesomeness
There is a wholesomeness about Boos Bros.' Dining Rooms that is strikingly apparent the moment you enter the door of any one of the eight cafeterias forming this interesting chain.
This is not alone manifested in the wide varieties of fine foods presented for your selection in appetizing array, but is reflected throughout—it is a part of the very environment—creating that agreeable atmosphere so desirable when dining.
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Beautiful gem set wrist watches in the smart new shapes.
Exquisite Mesh Bags of Platinum and of Green Gold—from Paris.
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Unusual toilet wares of gold, of silver and of Ivory.
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LOS ANGELES

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Cottage of Stone and Strap Work

THE gate lodge to Glimmer Glen Farm at Cooperstown, N. Y., designed by Alfred Hopkins of New York, offers many suggestions to the prospective builder. It often happens that a local condition completely changes the plans one has long cherished and instead of building a house of frame or brick or even concrete, stone presents itself as the material most desirable. This happens when a plentiful supply of field stone is to be found on the site selected, not only lovely in color but pleasing in character, which, if employed, will not only reduce the cost but add greatly to the beauty of the structure.

The latter argument obtains particularly in a locality where stone is native, for a house of such material must necessarily harmonize with its surroundings. It is unfortunate, however, that while the opportunities for utilizing stone are many, good designs, especially for small houses, are few. For this reason Mr. Hopkins' very delightful composition will suggest untold possibilities to those who have in mind the building of such a house.

So many interesting phases are embodied in this picturesque English cottage of stone and strap-work that one is at a loss which to feature; whether, for instance, it is more important to emphasize the recessed porch with its double-arched entrance, or the very unusual method of utilizing entire wall surfaces of concrete with vertical strips of oak that are not merely applied to the surface but are an essential part of the structural work.

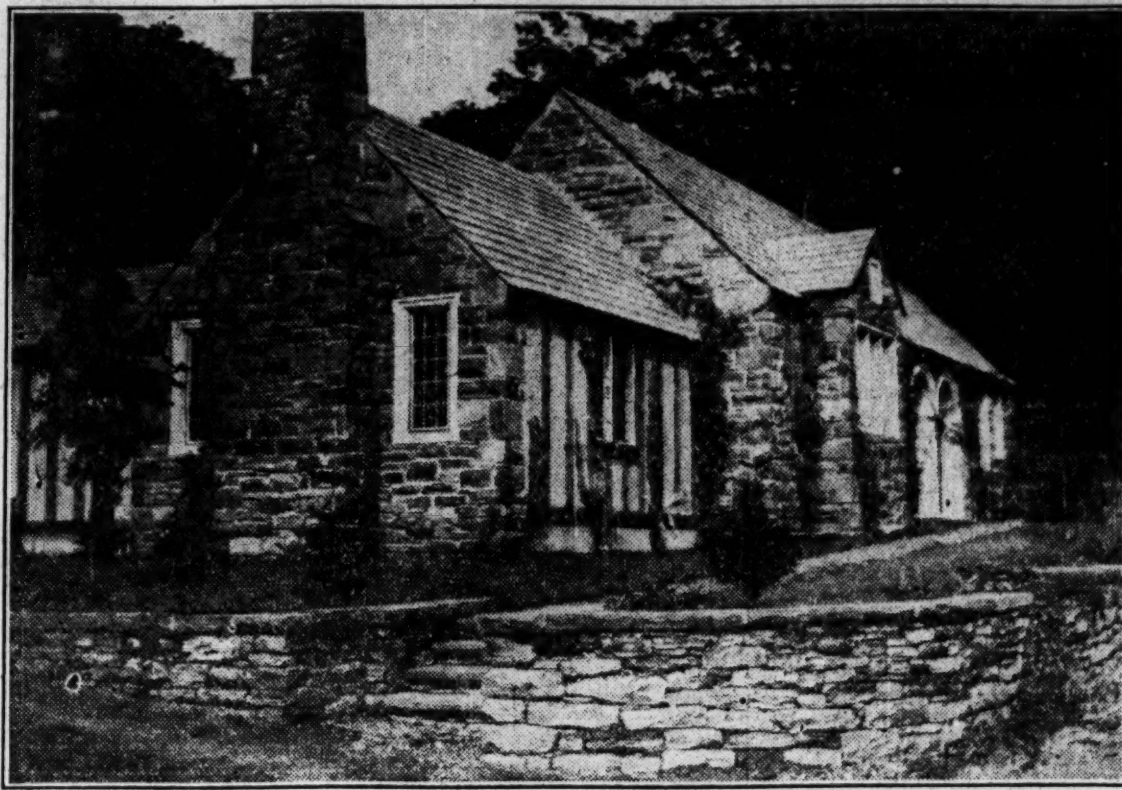
From the standpoint of interior arrangement, the fact that it is a one-story structure and built in the form of "U," thus providing all of the rooms with sun and air as well as cross-ventilation, may appear particularly to those with a penchant for these particular advantages. Then, too, by reason of the extensions or wings, a courtyard is formed in the midst of which is a pretty garden of old-fashioned flowers, while the front of the house overlooks a river and an entrancing patch of thick woods.

Of half-timber construction in the wings which contain the bedrooms, a treatment also carried around the walls inclosing the court. The very charming appearance and setting of the cottage are substantiated by an equally efficient and practical floor plan with every modern convenience, an important item not to be found in its old-time English prototype.

For a one-story small house this particular floor plan possesses many advantages, not the least of which is that being but one room deep, the rooms are flooded with light while the utilization of the courtyard for flowers enlivens the outlook. The entrance through the recessed porch gives access to both the living room and, as it happens in this case, the office, but this may easily become a reception room, library or study according to the needs of the family.

The Picturesque Living Room
The living room on the right, 16 x 18 feet in size, is very charming, the leaded panes of the casement windows in front and the picturesque bay on the side lending a touch of old world loveliness to the ensemble that is seldom a feature of the way-side cottage. A corner fireplace also adds a novel note. The service portion occupies a convenient position in the extension beyond the living quarters, and consists of a sunny kitchen, pantry, and maid's room.

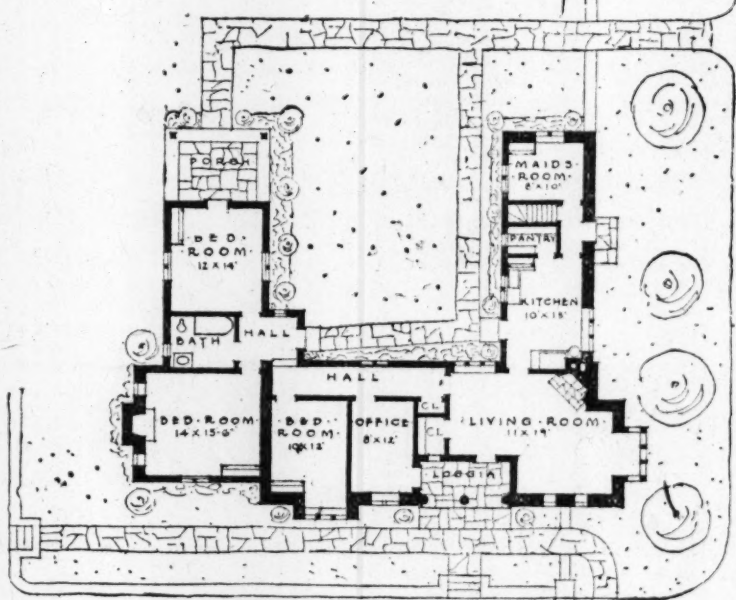
Two bedrooms face the front with a passage or corridor connecting them with the bath, a second bedroom and a delightful porch in the frame wing. As will be seen, the floor arrangement is most unusual, but is at once both comprehensive and convenient. The architect has added a retaining wall in front in lieu of a steep terrace, which, laid out carefully without cement adds a picturesque quality without detracting from the feeling of



Vines Climbing the Native Stone Add an Air of Age and Beauty

solidity and strength. From certain aspects the little house has a Gothic air, a characteristic that enhances its appearance and the values of the native material of which it is built.

Information regarding the building of this cottage and of all houses appearing on the Household Page will be furnished on request. Send a self-addressed and stamped envelope to the Household Editor.



The Floor Plan Shows That, Being Only One Room Deep, the House Is Flooded With Sunshine

Cakes for Many Occasions

Rich Plum Cake

Twelve ounces of butter; 12 ounces of flour; 8 ounces of caster sugar; 4 ounces of raisins; 4 ounces of sultanas; 4 ounces of glacé cherries; 4 ounces of chopped almonds; 4 ounces of candied orange, lemon, and citron peel; grated rind of 1 lemon and 1 orange; ½ teaspoonful of mixed spice; a pinch of salt; 4 large eggs.

Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, add the eggs (previously well beaten) alternately with the sifted flour, and beat the mixture 10 minutes. Stone and slightly chop the raisins, cherries and peel, adding all the dry ingredients to the cake. Pour into a cake mold lined with well-oiled paper and bake in a moderate oven three or four hours.

Emergency Cake

Heat ½ cupful of sweet milk with 1 tablespoonful of butter. While the milk and butter are heating, beat 2 eggs thoroughly, and add to them 1 cupful of granulated sugar, stirring well. Sift 1½ cupfuls of either bread or pastry flour with two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Add part of this sifted powder and flour to the egg and sugar, beating briskly. Add part of the heated milk and butter, and beat thoroughly. Add the balance of the flour and powder, beat well, and add the remaining milk and butter. Beat the batter for one full minute, add 1 teaspoonful of flavoring extract or 2 teaspoonfuls of fresh lemon or orange juice, beat a few seconds more, and pour into a well-oiled baking pan.

If convenient, place the cake in a cool oven, turning the fire high for three minutes, then turning it down to a moderate degree for the remainder of the baking time. You will not need to look at this cake for at least 20 minutes after you have turned the blaze down.

If frosting is desired, a delicious one may be made by blending confectioners' sugar with cocoa, and adding hot water till the mixture becomes soft and smooth. Or the sugar may be flavored with hot lemon, orange, or pineapple juice.

Lady Baltimore Cake

This recipe is not given by weights, but by measures, and approximates the old rule in smaller proportions. It makes a large cake, however, and may be baked in two, three, or four layers. It makes two thick layers in about 10½-inch pans.

One scant half-cupful of butter; 1½ cupfuls of sugar; 1 cupful of cold water; whites of 4 eggs; 3 level cupfuls of flour, sifted before measuring; 1 teaspoonful of almond flavoring; 2 rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Cream the butter and the sugar. Add one-third of the cupful of cold

water and one cup of the flour. Beat well. Add half of the remaining water and a second cupful of flour, and beat again until smooth. Sift the baking powder into the last cupful of flour. Add the flavoring to the water remaining, and add these to the batter and the last cupful of flour, and beat well. Fold in the last stiffly beaten whites of the four eggs. Bake in moderate oven.

Filling for Lady Baltimore Cake—If you want a very thick filling use two cupfuls of sugar and the whites of two eggs, and make a regular boiled frosting. This is made by adding a little water to the sugar and boiling until, when the spoon is lifted and the liquid drops from it, it will spin a fine thread. Have the egg-whites beaten stiffly and pour the hot liquid over these, slowly, beating so thoroughly as to insure the frosting from separating. Chop one-half cupful of seeded raisins and one-half cupful of nuts and shred three sweet figs and stir them into the hot frosting. Fill the cake with this and cover the top with same; or, if preferred, use half

the icing to mix with the fruits and use as a filling, and use the other half of the frosting for the top of the cake, leaving it white. This may be flavored with almond, which accentuates the nut taste, or it may be flavored lightly with lemon, which augments the raisin flavor; or it may be flavored with rose, which gives it a peculiarly different taste from those flavors most in use.

Apple Sauce Cake

One cupful of granulated sugar, ¼ cupful of butter, ¼ cupful of cream, and 1 egg should be thoroughly beaten. Next add 1 cupful of apple sauce, in which has been dissolved 1 level teaspoonful of soda. Sift together 1½ cupfuls of bread or pastry flour ½ teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of brown cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful of brown cloves. Add the sifted mixture to the moist batter and beat briskly.

If desired, ½ cupful of nuts and raisins may be added before baking. Baking should be done in a moderate oven. An angel food tin is excellent to use. Serve with whipped cream.

Colors of Our Spring Plumage

A NUMBER of months before the change of seasons, the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., issues a card revealing and naming the tones which are about to become the despots of fashion. The card which makes these announcements for the spring of 1923 shows 99 colors, 66 of which are for silk fabrics, 14 for worsted goods and 10 for shoes and stockings.

Strawberry, shading up to a very deep tone called Rubialyat, crushed berry and a Persian pink recall in name and effect the influences of Iran. Other pinkish tones are to be known as clover and Ophelia. Deepening to coral-red we are to have festa, confetti, and Mebisto; while a true red is to be called Alcazar.

Several ranges of green will sing in harmony with budding nature. One may have pistache, eucalyptus, blue spruce, almond, Persian-green, light emerald—one of which is called Harlequin—or such yellow-greens as meadow, cress and grass.

Egypt furnishes a blue scale. Cleopatra, Rameses and Pharaoh forget chronology and are eloquent together. Ceramic-blue recalls potters' glazes; a light-blue is called Indo and a deeper one Tunis.

Sulphur and citrine yellow; cinder-zinc, pelican-gray, granite and trap-rock give sun and shade. Sirocco, pueblo and calabash, in the light-brown category, suggest in name hot reaches but are in tone as cool as nuts.

In shops rich browns, such as Mandalay and Hindu, and also pebble and beige will, reappear. A new golden-brown has been named briar. Silver, fog and other will dominate the daintier footwear.

The Decorative Value of Fruit

During the months when flowers are scarce it is just as well to make full use of the decorative value of fruits as a means of brightening the table at meal times. The effect may be greatly enhanced by a careful choice of the bowls and dishes in which the fruit is served and by the way it is arranged.

For instance, a bowl piled up with apples, bananas, figs, and grapes, looks far better than four dishes each bearing one kind of fruit only, while on the other hand a bowl of oranges, especially if the bowl be of transparent amber-colored glass, seems almost to light up the table. It is a good plan to vary one's arrangement and one's fruit bowls as much as possible, and even to make use of one's treasured old china bowls, if one has them. The effect of old Oriental or European china on the dinner table is unique in its way, and with proper care, it may be used with perfect safety to itself.

New Dainty Handkerchiefs

SOME of the modern handkerchiefs are the most exquisite specimens of needlework. From France come the finest examples made of hand-spun linen, veined, inset with lace stitches, and with diminutive embroidered designs on them so finely wrought that they have to be worked under a microscope. They are also so transparent gauzy and delicate that it seems as though a puff of wind would blow them away, like the proverbial thistle-down, to the fairy land to which they appear to belong. As much as 20 guineas is sometimes given for one of these handkerchiefs without any lace on it, and £2.10 for a single handkerchief, or £30 a dozen, is not an unusual price.

The designs for these dainty squares of gossamer linen and the methods for carrying them out are evidently planned with the utmost care. An evening handkerchief in glove-size recently seen had an edging of three rows of veining with a few diminutive embroidered flowers scattered among them; a little circle of lace was inset at intervals while inside the veining was a continuous wreath of tiny flowers exquisitely embroidered. A second specimen had the hem-stitched hem decorated with occasional circles outlined in lace stitch and then one thickness of the linen was cut away within the circle to give a semi-transparent effect. In the corners were naturalistic roses, some of the petals in appliqué and some in lace stitch, in which the leaves also were done. A third handkerchief was bordered with half a dozen rows of veining alternating with panels of the material embroidered with wee trails of flowers.

The Use of Veinings

Sometimes there is a simple narrow edging of real Valenciennes, as in the case of a handkerchief with lines of veining at the corners and a quaint original design of clusters of three little apples at the sides, the design simply outlined in open lace stitch like a very fine veining.

The Irish linen handkerchiefs are not so astonishingly fine but they have a charm and individuality of their own. They are generally done with what is known as "block" effects or dice, in other words the well-known method of applying tiny squares of linen to the main fabric with an edging of veining. Sometimes a double row of these dice forms a border, and others they ornament the corners only.

Monograms and Brilliant Colors
For more ordinary use the fashion is for a plain handkerchief with a monogram or initials and either a hand-rolled or hand-hemstitched edge. One firm makes a specialty of designs for marking which are generally simple letters, in a monogram, enclosed by a line of embroidery in a square, circle, or oblong shape. Sometimes the surrounding line of embroidery is in black or color which is repeated to outline the white initials and has a very decorative effect. Very delightful and exclusive are handkerchiefs for men, with half-inch hems in blue or banana color with a white initial outlined to match, but these are not made in the smaller size. The most elaborate style of marking and one that is much liked is the découpe

monogram, the letters being embroidered and the surrounding material within the little frame of embroidery being cut away.

Americans visiting London this season found that one or two firms could supply them, out of stock, with handkerchiefs embroidered with monograms of two initials. These they were delighted to be able to take home with them as gifts for their friends without having to wait for the monogram to be especially done for them.

Colored handkerchiefs, especially plain-colored ones, in either linen or crepe de chine, are a good deal used with cotton frocks in the summer and with sports clothes in the winter. One firm said recently that they had brilliant shades with woven-line borders to supply the demand. A dainty little novelty is the colored linen square edged with a fold of double net which is put on by hand, according to the latest fashion, decorated with embroidered spots in the same color as the center. Linen handkerchiefs with very wide colored borders leaving only a small square of white in the middle and edged with a roll hem of white are particularly smart, and are seen in a great variety of shades.

The little Parisian patterned crepe de chine handkerchiefs should also be noted, particularly smart one being in Venetian red with a border of white lines and a small square of white at each corner with a design in black on it.

A Light Which Taries

How often have we objected to the sudden darkness in which after snapping off the light we must grope our way out of a room or upstairs from a lower hall? A pull-chain socket may be had, adjustable to any socket outlet and used with ordinary bulbs, which delays the darkening operation for about one minute after the chain has been used to switch off the current, thus leaving our path illuminated till we reach another apartment. The pull chain is equipped also with a radium tip which glows in the darkness.

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Arrangement of Furniture

THERE is a distinct art in arranging our furniture so that it makes our rooms look their most attractive and our furnishings appear to their best advantage. To some this knack of arrangement comes naturally while others have to study and consider to make the rooms look "right." Of course, all of us have our puzzles and problems when we do not possess the setting or the furniture we really want but have to content ourselves with what we have at hand.

If first we consider the simple question of proper balance we shall have gone a long way toward solving the question of satisfactory and pleasing arrangement. The law of bi-symmetric balance, as employed by interior decorators, means simply that like objects balance like objects. Therefore, applying it to the furnishings in our rooms, we may quickly see that a heavy piece of furniture such as a davenport placed against one wall of a room may be offset or balanced by another piece of furniture of like weight, such as a massive table, placed on the other side of the room. Even in distributing ornaments such as vases or table lamps, bi-symmetric balance plays a part.

By the use of bi-symmetric balance we can obtain pleasing results that give our rooms a quiet and restfulness that are altogether desirable. Moreover, we shall come to know just when our apartments are in good proportion or equilibrium. But if overdone, we may find that this perfection results in too much stiffness and formality.

To overcome these faults we may make use of another form of balance called occult balance. This is a little difficult to define, perhaps, and requires a more subtle arrangement of furniture. Occult balance is more involved and is also more pleasing for it gives us a chance to express our individual likes and tastes. It takes into consideration other things besides actual weight, like color or line and may be attained by groups and combinations opposed to solid masses.

Distributing the interest in our rooms is also of major importance. If we possess several especially handsome pieces, we surely do not want to group them together and leave the shabby, uninteresting pieces in a corner together. By giving this question a bit of study we may form groups composed of pieces of varying importance, which will conform to the rules of decorative composition that always call for unity and variety. Leaving open spaces is also an essential of good furniture arrangement and when necessary we can connect our groups of furniture by the echoing of color or fabric.

A grouping of pieces, bringing some nearer to the center of the room and pushing others back against the wall will often surprise us with pleasing results. In general, if heavy pieces are placed toward the center and the lighter ones away from the center good balance results. Yet pieces which appear to be structural in line.

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such as a bookcase or a very heavy chest, will look best against a wall to be a part of the room itself.

With the fashion of heavy upholstered furniture now at its height it is quite often a problem how to combine the pieces, especially in rooms of rather small dimensions. For this reason we are apt to see many rooms arranged as the pieces are displayed in the store and there is nothing particularly individual or interesting about the effect. The solution lies, perhaps, in choosing only one or two heavy pieces to conform to the style of the hour and then lightening these pieces by adding a few pieces of more delicate line and design. With a velvet overstuffed lounge and armchair, a Windsor rocker or even a wicker piece may strike a right note in a room of informal make-up.

The comfort of our rooms is also of importance and arrangement means much when it comes to this point. The desk or library table that has been shoved over in a dark corner will be better placed near the window. And a cabinet or bookcase placed in the dark corner with a bright touch of color, a mirror near it, or a gay piece of pottery on top of it, will be at its best.

But over and above all the rules, there is a certain individual touch that is needed to make our rooms our own. We should not hesitate to experiment with our furnishings. Nearly every woman loves to change the furniture about, and it is in this way that we shall find out that, for instance, a certain chair looks best pulled forward, a door lamp placed behind it, a table pulled close by and flowers and plants introduced to give a softening background.

Simplicity as a rule, means good taste.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

More Souvenirs of the Ballet Russe

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—There is so much that is reminiscent of the grand days of the Russian Ballet in Leon Bakst's exhibition at the Knickerbocker Galleries that one is drawn away from the matter in hand to the glories that were, in spite of these famous figures from the crowded ranks of Russian choreography being just as daringly decorative as ever. The general impression of the exhibition is of greater vitality and movement than before, but it may be mainly due to the large size of most of the drawings. From the "Fau" of Nijinsky to the flaming "Fire Bird," the familiar friends appear in the same opulence of stuff and jeweled ornament, the resonant and clashing color contrasts, the exaggeration of head-piece and puffed sleeve that Diaghilev lavished on them during their artistic conquest of two continents.

Mr. Bakst's previous show at these galleries led one to believe that a finer, more subtle sense of characterization was creeping into his drawings, tempering their oriental abandon with a reserved force and calm that was more of the City series, the New York period, the New Mexico period and the California series.

Art News

Los Angeles Art Notes

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (Special Correspondence)—The Los Angeles galleries are well launched in the current of winter exhibitions.

At Kanst's there is an unusually attractive gathering of paintings. One man shows, have long since been abandoned at this gallery and a few choice selections of "pictures for the home" by California's representative artists are well launched in the current of winter exhibitions.

Elmer Wachtel has a dozen or so of recent works in his gallery. His art is unquestionable. His sure color and technique, his sunny meadows and misty distances must be a perpetual joy to the fortunate owner.

Hanson Puthuff is another who has found and produced on canvas the heart of nature and he has invested his most simple subject with a charm that can only come with close study and a great love of the outdoors.

Paintings From Spain

Theodore Jackman has a few of his brilliant paintings of Spain and a few of the Grand Canyon. Mr. Jackman's pictures have in them a peculiar theme and quality that almost seems to be of another world—something one has seen in a dream or in that borderland between now and our almost forgotten fairyland—a happy coloring that takes one's thoughts quite away from everyday affairs.

Added to this list are marines by R. C. Colman of Laguna Beach, snow scenes and Alaska landscapes by Paul Lauritz, choice canvases by William Judson, Benjamin Brown, Maurice Braun and in fact almost all of the representative California artists.

The Cannell and Chaffin Galleries have two widely different kinds of pictures showing, both exceptionally good in their different mediums. Otis Williams has a fine showing of pictorial photography in his exhibits not only a wide knowledge of camera craft but an unusual idea of composition and posing. Mr. Williams is a capable painter as well.

J. Bond Francisco is giving his first one-man show at this gallery in many years although he has been a very substantial part of the artistic culture of Los Angeles this long time. His art to him is assuredly a precious thing and his few but beautiful paintings show what wonderful things may be done just from pure love of art and its expression. His landscapes are California but not the same California that we have come to know as the output of the younger artists. He is a musician of note, having studied with Eckhardt and has pursued his art studies under Fehner in Berlin and Nauener Schule in Munich as well as Bouguereau, Robert-Fleury and Coultis in Paris.

Jules Pages' Work

A collection—small in number as well as size—of the paintings of Jules Pages is at the Little Gallery. Mr. Pages recently returned from California that he selected this year was one of five selected by the Government for the Luxembourg. The small pictures shown here are of Breton peasant life and one Paris scene.

The Stendahl Galleries opened the season with a general show of a dozen artists and a large complementary show of the work of William Wendt in recognition of the honors he has recently won.

In the newly-completed print room are 32 prints by Ralph Pearson of Rancho de Taos, New Mexico. They cover five distinct periods: The early period from 1902 to 1914 which are eastern and middle western in subject, the "Tollers of the City" series, the New York period, the New Mexico period and the California series.

The latter, four in number, are the ones in which Mr. Pearson expressed himself as having the most interest. He has been "studying art with the Indians" as he said and is undertaking something quite new in technique, something that belongs entirely to the modern movement. "I am done with merely copying nature," he said, "and I am working now in three dimensions, building up my composition as one would a symphony." This idea is so at variance with the time honored traditions of simplicity and dignity in the print that one may be forgiven for watching with something of doubt, the outcome of modernism in printmaking.

G. W. Widforss of Sweden is showing a number of water colors of the Yosemite and other southwestern subjects at the same gallery. His pic-

indicate the lie of the land and that in these quiet elegant but often severe interpretations of well-known people he will advance toward finer things. Jean Cocteau, one of the Parisian "Six," himself poet and ultra-modernist, is seen in an interesting pencil drawing. Ida Rubenstein, creator of "Saint Sebastien" and one-time of the ballet, is the inspiration of a large water-color portrait, which Mr. Bakst has carried with great élan.

Many designs for the décors of the ballet are shown, notably the glowing "Schéhérazade." These recent drawings are enriched with raised gold and silver detail. It is an exhibition full of operatic Russia and her brilliant episodes. But the six or seven years since "Petrouchka" and the "Après-Midi d'un Faune" graced the boards of the Century has brought other interpreters of the great Slav nation; Roerich, Remisoff, Anisfeld, Soddeline, and many lesser luminaries have given other aspects of her pictorial resources, more poignant glimpses of her humor, her emotional reaches, vast like the Steppes, her dramatic heights and depths. It is in the light of these revelations that Mr. Bakst's drawings seem less Russian and more theatrical; rich gems from the costumer's storehouse they are, however, undimmed or undenied. R. F.

tures are a different, a foreign interpretation. They are technically clever, full of the bright Swedish scale of color, and his snow scenes are the best we have seen, having a lightness and fluidness peculiar to the quickly passing snows in the lower valleys. If they seem just a little meticulous and too exactly drawn it is perhaps that he has not yet caught the elusiveness that he has noted in his subjects. But, with his skill and understanding, it will not be long before he has mastered it. His paintings are now in the Stadshuset or municipal building of Stockholm, and in the private collection of King Gustav.

The Franklin galleries in Hollywood have been showing 27 pastels by Fremont Ellis of Santa Fe. He has evidently been influenced by the modern movement and has arranged his compositions to show something of the decorative design that seems to be a part of this style. His colors are bold and strong and quite in keeping with the color scheme of New Mexican landscape. He has successfully suggested the lonely stretches of this region as well as the beauty of its skies and the mystery of its hills and mesas.

They have also been showing an interesting exhibition of "camera portraits" by Madam Stewart of Zurich. These portraits are the result of 15 years of the study of portrait painting in the schools of Europe and an intensive course in camera craft and chemistry. The completed portrait, which partakes so little of the qualities of camera work, is finished with a rapid chemical wash in such a way as to make a portrait rather than a photograph, with a new quality of softness and grace and an altogether artistic effect. She is showing portraits of the royal families of Europe, including one study of Prince Paul of Greece, several well-known Parisian types and many interesting heads done in New York and Pasadena. J. A. S.

Another Wdener Rembrandt

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—One of the best examples of Rembrandt's paintings on mythological subjects has recently been added to the art collection of Joseph E. Wdener of Edinburg Park, Pennsylvania. This painting, "Philemon and Baucis," is the second Rembrandt acquired by Mr. Wdener within the past five months, and numbers the fourth in his extensive collection. He now has noteworthy examples of the various types of subject painted by Rembrandt—landscapes, portraits, religious, and mythological paintings. Of the latter, there are few canvases known and still fewer which may be traced in sketches, a very limited number of which remain. "Philemon and Baucis," is consequently, of double value. It is representative of Rembrandt's late period, about 1658, and is based on the narrative as told by Ovid. At one time the painting belonged to the collection of Charles T. Yerkes, but was purchased from his estate in 1910 by Scott & Fowles.

The Royal Glasgow Institute

GLASGOW, Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The importance of the autumn show of pictures at the Royal Glasgow Institute cannot be overestimated when its tradition of over 60 years is remembered. It was the annual exhibitions, taking place under the auspices of the municipality, that aroused the younger artists to revolt against the commonplace and conventional and brought the brilliant group together known as the Glasgow School in 1890. Of this original group, Sir James Guthrie, D. Y. Cameron, George Henry and Sir John Lavery (whose painting, "The House of Commons," has been purchased for the Glasgow Corporation Galleries, Kelvingrove) exhibit this year.

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Leon Bakst

Remarkable Find of Rare Prints in Old Feudal Castle

Berlin, Germany

GREIZ, in the very heart of Germany, is a quiet town, remote from any of the great lines of traffic. Probably not one among my readers has ever been there, though he may have visited Germany often. When, a little over a hundred years ago, the 296 principalities of the Fatherland were reduced to 38, Prince Reuss's territory became one of the smallest and least important. It was a small principality, and its capital was Greiz. The town lies at the junction of four narrow valleys, surrounded by beautifully wooded hills. In the very center of the place there rises a rock to the height of about 200 feet, and on it there is a large castle, a miniature town by itself.

I was called there about a year after the revolution broke out by the authorities, in order to determine the value of a collection, which had just been found. In settling accounts with the late reigning house, the Government officials had come across a neglected library in a couple of rooms of the old castle on the hill, and in this there were "some volumes of prints," which puzzled them. Somebody had said, "send the lot to the papermill, they are not worth anything." Before acting on this advice, it was deemed necessary to have this established as an indisputable fact, and consequently I was sent for.

It turned out to be one of the most memorable occasions of my life. Roving through various countries, I had often as a sightseer passed through palaces and castles, occasionally getting a glimpse at a room full of books and portfolios, wisely wishing I might be turned loose there some day. Here the day-dream came true, and brought a huge surprise with it, not only for myself, but also for the authorities who had called me. The "worthless stuff" was worth, according to a true valuation, millions of marks, at a time when the standing of the mark was a fair one, compared with what it now is. The tooled, leather bindings alone, were a sight to behold!

The principal feature was five imperial folio volumes, bound in full porocco, containing about 1000 of the finest English mezzotints, including every one of any account that has ever been engraved after Reynolds. With but an exception of two, all of them were in the finest state of preservation. Many rare plates and rare states were among them. The last volume contained a MS. index, beautifully decorated with colored ornaments in miniature.

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Dec. 18—Teller-Shubert Theatre

Young English Composers Present Two New Operas

LONDON, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)

Two new operas by aspirant young composers have recently been mounted in London, and may conveniently be considered together. Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" set to music for the first time by Adrian Welles Beecham, is running at the Duke of York's Theatre, with eight public performances a week and all the advantages that accrue from sumptuous staging and professional artists.

"Qualis," by A. Davies Adams, was produced at a private dress rehearsal in the Opera Theatre of the Royal College of Music, where Mr. Adams is still a student. It is a link in the evolution of that fresh type of short opera which the college has set itself to achieve, and as such makes no great demands on time, money, or properties. The libretto, dealing with an incident of the Napoleonic wars, was the least satisfactory part of the affair. The mounting, on the contrary, by H. Procter-Gregg and Michael Wilson, was admirable, while midway in merit stood the music. Mr. Adams has ability and judgment. His score never gave the impression of being "padded"; sometimes it warmed into genuine dramatic expression, but on the whole smacked too strongly of the concert room.

The "Merchant of Venice" stands in a different category—a long work on a large scale—three acts and three hours. Its virtues and errors are more definite, though Mr. Beecham was younger when he wrote it than Mr. Adams is. His training and scholarship are less, his melodic invention intermittent, his treatment of the orchestra tentative, his power of the thematic development still untried. Yet in spite of all obstacles he "gets there." The work is an opera, showing the real stage qualities, doing the effective thing at the right moment, gripping the attention continuously.

For a boy of 16, even allowing that he belongs to a family expert in opera, it is a surprising achievement.

M. M. S.

Erika Morini Plays With Chicago Orchestra

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence)

Music of interesting kind was set forth at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dec. 8-9. Mr. Stock began his program with the overture to Weber's "Abu Hassan." As the German master is almost invariably represented on the schedules of orchestral concerts by the overtures to "Der Freischütz," "Oberon" and "Euryanthe," it was refreshing to hear one of his works that is less hackneyed. "Abu Hassan" is not to be sure, a composition of staggering genius, but its lightness, its humor and gay vivacity are pleasant to hear. Following the work by Weber there was introduced for the first time in Chicago Max Reger's Variations on a Theme by Mozart. The Philharmonic Orchestra in New York played the composition eight years ago, but it is only now that it has been introduced in this country. It did not rise up with one accord demand many repetitions of it. The variation form, after all, is one of the things in music which have had their day. Even the great examples of it cause a modern audience to turn wearily in their chairs. There can be no doubt that Reger did a

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Music News and Reviews

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The "Merchant of Venice" stands in a different category—a long work on a large scale—three acts and three hours. Its virtues and errors are more definite, though Mr. Beecham was younger when he wrote it than Mr. Adams is. His training and scholarship are less, his melodic invention intermittent, his treatment of the orchestra tentative, his power of the thematic development still untried. Yet in spite of all obstacles he "gets there." The work is an opera, showing the real stage qualities, doing the effective thing at the right moment, gripping the attention continuously.

For a boy of 16, even allowing that he belongs to a family expert in opera, it is a surprising achievement.

M. M. S.

Erika Morini Plays With Chicago Orchestra

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence)

Music of interesting kind was set forth at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dec. 8-9. Mr. Stock began his program with the overture to Weber's "Abu Hassan." As the German master is almost invariably represented on the schedules of orchestral concerts by the overtures to "Der Freischütz," "Oberon" and "Euryanthe," it was refreshing to hear one of his works that is less hackneyed. "Abu Hassan" is not to be sure, a composition of staggering genius, but its lightness, its humor and gay vivacity are pleasant to hear. Following the work by Weber there was introduced for the first time in Chicago Max Reger's Variations on a Theme by Mozart. The Philharmonic Orchestra in New York played the composition eight years ago, but it is only now that it has been introduced in this country. It did not rise up with one accord demand many repetitions of it. The variation form, after all, is one of the things in music which have had their day. Even the great examples of it cause a modern audience to turn wearily in their chairs. There can be no doubt that Reger did a

Boston
SELWYN TWICE DAILY
2:15 and 8:15
Tribune Box Office
THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS
ELMER CLIFFTON'S
DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS
THE ROMANCE OF AMERICA'S
GOLDEN WHALING INDUSTRY
Scenarized by John L. E. Palmer
Musical Settings by Henry F. Gilbert
PRICES: 50c to \$1.00 Plus Tax

SHUBERT BOSTON
OPERA HOUSE
LAST 4 TIMES
RUSSIAN OPERA CO.
TONIGHT—Mazepa... Tchaikovsky
Fri. LA JUVIE (THE JEWS)... Halévy
Sat. Mat. EUGEN ONIEGIN... Tchaikovsky
Sat. Mat. A NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS... Gounod
\$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 (plus tax)
At Opera House and Little Theatre

Chicago
HENRY FORD SAYS:
"For All of Us" is the best play I have ever seen."
WILLIAM
HODGE
IN
"FOR ALL OF US"
LA SALLE THEATRE—NOW
Matinee, Saturday Only
Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, \$2.00.

Philadelphia
GARRICK THEATRE. MATINEES
MOLLY DARLING
"Funniest musical hit in years."

Portland, Ore.
GUY BATES POST
TENTMAKER
playing
RIVOLI

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Direct from 2 Seasons in N. Y. City
"Greatest of all Mystery Plays"
CAT
Week Beg. Mon. Dec. 11
MAJESTIC THEATRE
Dec. 18—Teller-Shubert Theatre

Blackstone Theatre
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
HENRY MILLER
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Henry Bataille's Great Play
LA TENDRESSE
"The most moving play of the modern theatre."
—N. Y. Eve. Post.

SELWYN Dearborn at Lake
Phone Central 3404
NOW PLAYING
★ THE BIG HIT! **KEMPEY**
with GRANT MITCHELL and the NUGETTS.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Eves. at 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
MAJESTIC Tel. Beach 4520
Seas. Also at Little Theatre Box Office Prices
Eves. at 8 MATS. DAILY at 2
SHUBERT VAUDEVILLE
EDDIE NELSON in
"Echoes of Broadway"
With Ethel Davis, Kathleen Murray, Tom Nip, Virginia Anno, Henry Stramel, Evangeline Barry, L. E. Palmer, Irving O'Hay, Fred Rich, Fansley & Co.

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FRANK POPP
In a Musical Comedy
TINNEY DUFFY DILL Sat.
SHUBERT PLYMOUTH Tel. Beach 4520
Seas. Also at Little Theatre Box Office Prices
Eves. 8:30 POP. \$2 MAT. 2:30
"THE SEASON'S SMARTEST COMEDY"
THE DOVER ROAD
By A. A. Milne
With CHARLES CHERRY
Direct from 300 Times at the Bijou Theatre, N. Y.

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"SO THIS IS LONDON!"
by Arthur Goodrich
LAUGHS GALORE—FUN APLENTY

Young English Composers Present Two New Operas

LONDON, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)

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TODAY'S STOCK MARKET PURSUES ORDERLY COURSE

Speculative Favorites Are Still Most Prominent—Tone Is Irregular

Further irregularity was noted at the opening of today's New York stock market, but the main price tendency was again upward. Copper and oil shares were in fairly good demand. Producers and Refiners being the individual feature with a gain of 2 points. Fractional gains were recorded by Kennecott, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, California Petroleum, Pan American and General Asphalt. Moderate advances also were recorded by the speculative favorites, notably Studebaker and Baldwin.

Rail shares were mixed. Reading, Kansas City Southern, St. Louis Southern, preferred and Union Pacific rising to higher ground, while Northern Pacific, Erie, New York Central and Pere Marquette lost ground. In later dealings General Asphalt and Fisher Body were pushed up 1 1/2 points each and Maryland Oil dropped a point.

Foreign exchange opened firm.

Slump Follows Rise
Continuance of low renewal rates for call money encouraged further buying during the first hour, especially in stocks mentioned in connection with possible extra or stock dividend disbursements.

Oils, independent steels, equipments, food and motor accessories participated extensively in the initial upward movement. Kelsey Wheel jumped seven points. Fisher Body five a new high record and Jersey Central four.

Professional short interests, apparently acting on the belief that the extent of the recent rise had left the market in a weakened technical position, sent an avalanche of selling orders into the market just before noon and prices throughout the list began to crumble, virtually all of the early gains being greatly reduced or wiped out. Some of the specialties were the first to yield to this response. Piggy Wiggly slumped 10 points, Woolworth 7, National Lead 4 and Marine preferred, Mexican Petroleum, Kresge, and General American Tank 3 each.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

Offerings of Speculative Favorites
Offerings of speculative favorites like Baldwin, Studebaker and Pan-American at considerable recessions from yesterday's final figures underlined bullish confidence and the list continued to recede until well into the afternoon.

Subsequent support for Piggy Wiggly, which rallied five points, and heavy buying of Crucible Steel at an advance of two points caused a sympathetic rally in all quarters. International Harvester and Pressed Steel Car moved up substantially.

Bonds Tend Downward
Bond prices moved in a conflicting and hesitant manner in today's early dealings, with the main tendency downward.

Foreign securities moved within narrow limits. United Kingdom 5 1/2 of 1929 improving slightly, while Marcellus 6s and Lyons 6s were relatively backward.

Norfolk & Western convertible 6s and New York Central 4s of 1934 each lost a point, while St. Paul refunding 4 1/2s rose one on a cessation of heavy liquidation in that group.

Industrial mortgages showed a firmer tone. Republic Iron & Steel 5s gaining 1 1/2 points and large fractional advances being scored by a number of other active issues.

Cerro de Pasco 8s sold off a point at the opening and then advanced 2 points. Mexican Petroleum 8s were reactionary.

Except for a gain of 8 cents on \$100 in the Liberty 2 1/2s, U. S. Government securities were reactionary, the losses ranging from 2 to 18 cents, the first and second 4 1/2s yielding the most.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Symbol	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	43	42	43
Blackhawk	28	27	28
Boston Edison	28	27	28
Boston & Maine	40	39	40
B. Mont. Corp.	43	42	43
Carbide	38	37	38
Colorado Fuel	24	23	24
Erie	27	26	27
First National	27	26	27
Gadsden Copper	20	19	20
Gold Road	32	31	32
Greenwich	60	59	60
United Verde	14	13	14
Verde Central	34	33	34
Verde Mines	62	61	62

CHICAGO BOARD

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.21	1.22	1.21	1.21
May	1.21	1.22	1.21	1.21
July	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14
Dec.	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14
May	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14
July	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14
Dec.	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14
May	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14
July	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14
Dec.	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14

CHRISTMAS BUYING HUGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Government statistics show more money being spent on Christmas purchases this year than ever before. Business done by the great mail order houses this year is greater than ever before. Department store sales in most sections of the United States are of a volume previously unattained.

REALTY CONCERN'S REPORT
The United States Realty & Improvement Company, George A. Fuller Company and the Trinity Buildings Corporation reports to the New York Stock Exchange for the year ended Oct. 31, 1922, net income of \$2,509,807 after charges, depreciation, inventory adjustment, and taxes.

CONTINENTAL CAN CO.
The Continental Can Company, Inc. reports to the New York Stock Exchange for 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1922, net earnings of \$2,509,807 after charges, depreciation, inventory adjustment, and taxes.

PERU LOAN EASILY SOLD
LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Peruvian Government 7 1/2 per cent "guano" loan has been fully subscribed and lists closed.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Amalgamated 43 1/2

Blackhawk 28 1/2

Boston Edison 28 1/2

Boston & Maine 40 1/2

B. Mont. Corp. 43 1/2

Carbide 38 1/2

Colorado Fuel 24 1/2

Erie 27 1/2

First National 27 1/2

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Gold Road 32 1/2

Greenwich 60 1/2

United Verde 14 1/2

Verde Central 34 1/2

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BETTER DAYS FOR THE FARMER ARE BELIEVED NEAR

Intensive Development of Foreign Outlets Expected to Have Striking Effect

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—"Better days for the American farmer through intensive development of foreign outlets, aided by more effective producing and selling methods, are forecast today by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce.

Speaking before the National Council of Farmers Cooperative Marketing Association in session at the New Willard Hotel in Washington, Director Klein expressed the opinion that the commodity co-operative organizations, although a new agency in the field, offered the possibility of much service in "helping the farmer to help himself along the highway of prosperity."

Export Growth Result
Much greater volume of exports of American farm products and benefit to the public and to the tillers of the soil, in Dr. Klein's opinion, will result from more efficient marketing and distributing arrangements in the agricultural field.

"The farmers' co-operatives of Denmark, with the close co-operation and aid of the Danish Government, succeeded in lifting their country to a high plane of prosperity, accomplishing this largely through the development of foreign trade."

Dr. Klein added, however, that this was not accomplished at once, but through years of patient development; first, improving and standardizing the product, through educational work among the growers, and rigid inspection.

They succeeded in rendering public service through producing a better commodity that was highly appreciated and receiving reward for their services in the form of a price somewhat above the average level and an outlet for all of their products.

A large and broadening outlet for the output of American farms should be the aim of all, Dr. Klein said, because this is one of the most important means by which we can add to the accumulated wealth, resources and prosperity of the United States.

Can Be Added To
Secretary Hoover, he said, was more than keenly interested in helping the farm element of American business and since his arrival the facilities of the Department of Commerce in this direction have been greatly strengthened.

A special division on exporting foodstuffs has been organized; weekly cable dispatches from abroad on agricultural topics and other exclusive agricultural marketing services are now available to aid producers and dealers in this field.

A novel and valuable feature is a weekly release of items of highly valuable information furnished to farm journals and papers, having a circulation of more than 15,000,000. Up to a year ago, the space given to such items was negligible.

The farmers' co-operatives can be of great assistance in this direction, and with such information as they will collect on their resources as to the kinds of products needed in different markets, followed by effective steps to produce the commodity and standardize its quality.

Regulating Supplies
Regulating surpluses in lean years and over-production in times of plenty is another manner in which the co-operatives can be of much service to both the grower and the public.

In the opinion of Director Klein, the co-operatives have before them the opportunity of occupying a large and commanding position in the commercial activities of the country and the world. Their success will depend largely upon the rendering of actual public service by improving the grade and quality of products and in increasing the efficiency of merchandising through the many facilities which will be the command of such an enormous and far-reaching organization.

SMELTERS TO BE DISSOLVED AT EARLY DATE
NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Stockholders of the American Smelters Securities Company today voted to dissolve the concern as soon as proper legal action can be taken by the board of directors.

The Securities Company was organized in 1905 by an arrangement under which it secured for the American Smelting and Refining Company the control of important mines.

Gradually the American Smelting and Refining Co. increased its holdings in the stock of the Securities Company, obtaining all of the common stock and all except 68,390 shares or 11 per cent of the outstanding A and B preferred stock. This outstanding stock will be paid par and accrued dividend to the date of dissolution, which probably will be Feb. 1, 1923.

BANK OF FRANCE
LONDON, Dec. 14.—Consolidated money here today were 5 1/2%. Grand Trunk 4 1/2%. The Beers 12 1/2%. Rand Mines 2 1/2%. Money 1 1/2% per cent. Discount 1 1/2% and three months' bills 2 1/2% per cent.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
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DEC. 15 LAST DAY FOR PAYING FOURTH QUARTER INCOME TAX

Final payment of the fourth quarterly income tax installment is due not later than tomorrow at the offices of the United States Internal Revenue collectors.

Thousands of dollars are sent to the Internal Revenue offices during these four payment periods without a single indication disclosing the name, address, or account of the taxpayer. With payment of several hundred thousand tax accounts being received at the revenue office, it is to the taxpayer's advantage to have each payment identified so that full credit can be given when the remittance is received.

Failure to receive credit for payment on or before Dec. 15 leaves the taxpayer liable to penalty for delinquency and requires considerable correspondence and explaining before settlement is made.

DIVIDENDS
Independent Pneumatic Tool Company declared a special dividend of \$2 and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

Central Coal & Coke Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to holders of record Dec. 15. No action was taken on the dividend of the common stock.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 15. The dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 15, will make a total of 3 per cent for the year.

Little Schuykill Navigation, Railroad & Coal Company declared the usual annual dividend of \$1.25 a share, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

United Gas Improvement declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 15. This places the common stock at 6 per cent for the year.

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RUSSIAN TIMBER TRADE IS MAKING SLOW PROGRESS

Revival Hampered by Political Insecurity and Lack of Private Capital

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (Special).—The Russian timber trade is reviving very slowly. During the first 10 months of this year, the amount of timber exported has been nearly double that exported in 1921, and the Soviet press is making great play with this fact. But what the Soviet scribbles do not point out, is that the total exported from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 of this year only amounts to barely 5 per cent of the total exported during the corresponding period in 1913, the last normal year.

This comparative stagnancy is due to a variety of causes. Some of these are general and sufficiently well known: political insecurity, destruction of private initiative and of private capital, loss by exile or "punishment" of skilled forestry overseers, and the like. Others are special to the industry: high railway rates and exorbitant export duty. This duty stands at present at £1.10 a standard. It is significant that, although the quantity exported is 20 times smaller than before the war, the yield of the export duty is 10 times greater. The principal trading guilds in the timber trade are making vigorous efforts to induce the Soviet to remove or reduce this crippling tax, but so far the endeavors have not met with any encouragement.

The high railway rates have resulted in an attempt to develop the slow but cheap transport method of floating the timber down the rivers. This has been done with considerable success on the Duna, but a similar experiment on the Memel has resulted in failure. The convoys got repeatedly stuck, and the Russians claim also that Polish vexatious interference was responsible for failure. It is for this reason that the Soviet Government is pressing for the internationalization of the Memel stream, a proposal which neither the Polish nor the Lithuanian government seems disposed to entertain.

Among the timber guilds engaged in export trade, pride of place is taken by the "Severoles", which is a state concern, and has two subsidiary firms, the "Russo Angles" and the "Holands Russes". It operates in the river districts, using the Murman ports and Archangel. During the first six months of this year, it exported 36,000 standards of sawn timber; its program for the second half of the year was based on an export of 60,000 standards. It is very doubtful whether anything like this total will be reached; the figure looks like one of the usual "window-dressing" items with which Soviet compilers love to embellish their plans and reports.

Outlet by Archangel presents great difficulties in winter, and even the help of the icebreaker, the *Duna*, will be needed after the thick polar ice has set in. The "Petrole", which exports direct from Petrograd, has shown little activity this year. From the southern provinces via the Black Sea ports it is practically non-existent.

The "Dwinoles", as its name indicates, uses the Dwina (Vistula) river. Its exports consist mainly of rough timber, which is floated down through Latvia to Riga, where it is sawn or cut into pit-props.

Two years ago, there was much talk of extensive timber concessions to be granted to foreigners, and it will be recalled that the Vanderlip commission, which was to study the matter, was still in the country. These remained a dead letter, but very recently an important agreement has been signed with a Norwegian firm, which may have far-reaching effects on the development of the industry. The concessionaire is the Norwegian, Colonel Priss, the president of the Onega Wood Company, who is associated with the North Russian Wood Trust, the chief party in which is Liebermann, of Berlin.

The new company will be known as "The Onega Wood and Forest Industry Company, Limited," and will have the sole rights of exploitation of timber, of saw and pulp mills in an area of 27,000 kilometers in the basin of the Onega. One half of the shares will be held by the Soviet Government or their assigns. The original company had large deposits of timber in Russia, remnants of pre-revolution activity, and these will be sold to meet immediate working expenses.

The Soviet has also decided to exploit the Ukraine forests on a large scale during the coming year; an area of 20,000 desiatinas has been marked out for cutting.

FRENCH PRICES RISE
PARIS, Dec. 13.—The wholesale price index for 45 articles of food, clothing and raw materials was 407 for November, with a basis of 100 for 1910. The index was 390 for October. The November figure is the highest since March, 1921. The index has been steadily mounting since February, when it touched 255, the recent lowest level.

C. S. Van Brundt
GENERAL INSURANCE
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202 Citizens National Bank Bldg.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Phone 61892—Fico 4299

State Street Trust Co.
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441 BEYOND
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Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.
BOSTON, MASS.
Member Federal Reserve System

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INSURANCE
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FIRE
LIABILITY
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MARINE
GLARY AND EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE
AT LOWEST RATES.
Business Established 1888

Interest Stops This Friday
on
United States Government
Victory Loan 4 1/2% Notes
Series A to F

WE suggest that holders of the above notes, which have been called for payment, examine them carefully and be sure that, if any of the letters A, B, C, D, E or F appears in front of the number, they present the note as well as the coupon for full payment of both on Dec. 15, 1922.

Coffin & Burr
Incorporated
60 State St., Boston
Tel. Congress 2800

Members
Investment Bankers
Association of America

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"KATY" NEW SECURITIES
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has applied for authority to issue \$1,200,000 of mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1923, and maturing Jan. 1, 1925, and \$1,400,000 of common stock.

STOCK DIVIDEND DECLARATIONS

Large Disbursements of Stock Continue to Be Made—Several 200 Per Cent

General Baking Company, New York, has declared a 200 per cent stock dividend on common stock, payable Dec. 28 to stockholders of record Dec. 22. Beginning April 1, 1923, the company will pay a dividend of \$1 a share quarterly on its present capital, including the new stock dividend. This increases the rate on present stock to 12 per cent.

Ryder & Brown Company, wool dealers, of Boston, have increased authorized capital stock from 5000 shares (\$100 par) to 6000 shares. The 1000 new shares and 2000 shares previously authorized, but unissued, are to be issued on Dec. 22, as a stock dividend of 100 per cent to common holders of record Dec. 1, 1922. Surplus totaled \$420,611 as of Nov. 30.

Stockholders of Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Independence, Kan., have ratified the capital stock increase of 200 per cent, payable to stockholders of record Dec. 20. Solar Refining Co., Lima, O., has declared a 100 per cent stock dividend on \$2,000,000 capital, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 23.

Stockholders of United States Robt. & Shuttle Co., Providence, R. I., authorized an increase in the common stock from \$850,000 to \$2,550,000 for the purpose of a 200 per cent stock dividend. Business in 1922 has been good, company officials say, earnings running considerably ahead of 1921.

The directors of the Cornell Mills, Fall River, Mass., have called a meeting of stockholders for Dec. 20 to vote on the proposed increase in capital stock from \$700,000 to \$1,550,000, the increase to be distributed as a 50 per cent stock dividend.

New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company of Jersey City, N. J., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an extra dividend of 15 per cent.

The board also adopted a resolution increasing the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,300,000. The new stock will be issued as a 30 per cent dividend, if approved by stockholders at the special meeting Dec. 20.

The directors of the Cornell Mills, Fall River, Mass., have called a meeting of stockholders for Dec. 20 to vote on the proposed increase in capital stock from \$700,000 to \$1,550,000, the increase to be distributed as a 50 per cent stock dividend.

The directors declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Dec. 23 to stockholders of record Dec. 12.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Bower Roller Bearing Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent in cash, payable Dec. 20 to stockholders of record Dec. 15, and a 33 1/3 per cent stock dividend, payable Dec. 23 to stockholders of record Dec. 12. This is the first dividend since July 1, 1920.

FEDERAL REPORT ON COTTON USE
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Cotton consumed during November amounted to 577,561 bales of lint and 55,122 of lintless, compared with 533,590 of lint and 62,406 of lintless in October. This year and 527,940 of lint and 57,949 of lintless in November last year, the Census Bureau announced today.

More cotton was utilized during November than in any month since October, 1917.

The cotton-spinning industry has shown increased activity for several months.

Cotton on hand Nov. 30 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,721,425 bales of lint and 95,969 of lintless, compared with 1,379,770 of lint and 82,169 of lintless on Oct. 31, and 1,555,359 of lint and 152,652 of lintless on Nov. 30 last year.

Cotton on hand Nov. 30 in public storage and at compresses amounted to 4,198,095 bales of lint and 21,634 of lintless, compared with 4,329,902 of lint and 16,812 of lintless on Oct. 31, and 5,292,941 of lint and 17,737 of lintless on Nov. 30 last year.

Active spindles numbered 34,664,530 in November, compared with 33,559,076 in October this year, and 34,428,339 in November last year.

MAY DEPARTMENT STORES
The May Department Stores Company reports to the New York Stock Exchange for nine months ended Oct. 31, 1922, net profits of \$3,645,387 after charges, depreciation, amortization, and taxes.

SINCLAIR PIPE LINE COMPANY
The Sinclair Pipe Line Company reports to the New York Stock Exchange for 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1922, net profits of \$4,255,618 after charges but before taxes.

THE SOVIET has also decided to exploit the Ukraine forests on a large scale during the coming year; an area of 20,000 desiatinas has been marked out for cutting.

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on
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Victory Loan 4 1/2% Notes
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BIG PROPORTION OF GERMAN TOYS IN UNITED STATES

American Product Not Superseded Because of Type of Product—Imports Large

Despite the fluctuating exchange and difficulties with labor and materials which manufacturers are compelled to face, German toys have resumed their important place on American counters. About 30 per cent of department store stocks are composed of German toys. The remainder is American made with the exception of a few specialties from Japan, France, and Switzerland.

Germany has always been supreme in certain branches of toy-making. The restoration of German toys does not mean the ousting of American goods, since they are mainly in a different class.

German toys are made in small plants, frequently employing less than 25 workers and often confined to the members of one family who have been in the trade for generations. The nature of the goods requires painstaking, highly skilled hand labor.

Germany specializes in such articles as mechanical toys and boats of tin and pressed metal dolls' houses with miniature furniture and china, and wheeled toys, Noah's Arks, papier-mâché animals and menageries, and lead soldiers. The latter are also made in France and Czechoslovakia contributes papier-mâché articles.

Germany is especially prominent in the manufacture of sleeping and walking dolls which are cheaper and of lower grade than the French product which is made in smaller quantities.

America's Place Secure
American toys do not attempt to compete with goods of this class, but are more in accordance with the domestic type of labor and manufacturing methods. They include cast iron toys, electric trains and elaborate accessories, jointed circus toys, bicycles, velocipedes, doll carriages, games, furniture, sporting goods, magic lanterns and iron and wooden wheeled wagons. This year radio outfits play an important part and complete sets of well-known makes are selling well.

Five-and-ten-cent-store counters give an excellent idea of the variety of imported toys offered. Most prominent are German glass and tinel Christmas tree trimmings in large quantities, miniature stoves and utensils, stuffed dolls, and artistically made Dresden china figures. Switzerland contributed miniature aluminum kitchen utensils, France pressed brass dolls' furniture, and Japan, small china sets and novelties.

American buyers have been in difficult position this year, since after purchasing early in the year, they covered part of their commitments by buying marks. As the mark declined German manufacturers, to meet rapidly rising labor costs, were compelled to increase prices several hundred per cent. The dollar value of the new price in depreciated marks was equivalent to the dollar value of the original price, but a heavy loss was taken by many in depreciation of marks bought. Next year most business will be done in dollars.

Imports Large
Although Government figures are complete only to Aug. 31, they indicate that imports of German toys in 1922 will probably be about the same as last year.

For the first eight months of 1922 imports of German dolls totaled \$793,200, and all other toys \$2,312,487, a total of \$3,105,687. This compares with \$7,106,000 from all countries in 1921, including \$1,098,000 dolls and \$3,769,800 other toys from Germany and \$1,310,000 dolls and toys from Japan.

In 1914 the United States imported toys valued at \$9,084,000, of which \$7,718,000 came from Germany. The record high figure for imports was reached in 1920, when they totaled \$10,937,000 and included \$1,051,367 dolls and \$3,186,650 other toys from Germany, and \$1,705,348 dolls and \$3,858,951 other toys from Japan.

BUILDING OF BIG SCALE
NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Increased building throughout the United States during the fall was reported in statistics issued by Bradstreet yesterday. In November, a total of \$205,619,790 was put into new building in 161 cities, compared with a total of \$200,253,990 for October. Both months, the report said, were ahead of July and August.

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WHEAT IRREGULAR AND INCLINED TO SAG TODAY

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Wheat averaged lower in price today during the early dealings. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1/4c lower, with May \$1.23@1.23 1/2 and July \$1.14@1.14 1/2, was followed by a moderate general sag and then by rallies, which, however, failed to hold.

December corn touched a new high price record for the season, 76c. After opening unchanged to 1/4c lower, May 73 1/2@73 3/4, the corn market scored sharp gains for December, and kept near to yesterday's finish for May and July.

Oats opened 1/4c lower to a shade higher, May 46@46 1/2, and later underwent a slight decline. Coprovisions were a little easier, in sympathy with weakness of hog values.

MONEY MARKET
Current quotations follow:
Call loans..... Boston New York
Renewal rate..... 5% 5%
Overnight rate..... 5% 5%
Individuals' com'l' rate..... 5% 5%

Bar silver in New York..... 63 1/2c
Mexican dollars..... 18 1/2c
Bar gold in London..... \$86 1/2
Canadian ex dis (%)..... 99 1/2
Domestic bar silver..... 99 1/2

The 13 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:
P.C. Chicago..... 4%
P.C. St. Louis..... 4%
P.C. Kansas City..... 4%
P.C. Minneapolis..... 4%
P.C. Dallas..... 4%
P.C. San Francisco..... 4%
P.C. London..... 3%
P.C. Paris..... 5%
P.C. Rome..... 5%
P.C. Stockholm..... 4%
P.C. Vienna..... 4%
P.C. Warsaw..... 7%

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime Eligible Banks..... 4 1/4%
200 days..... 4 1/4%
360 days..... 4 1/4%
Under 20 days..... 4 1/4%
Less Known Banks..... 4 1/4%
60 days..... 4 1/4%
180 days..... 4 1/4%
Under 20 days..... 4 1/4%
Eligible Private Bankers..... 4 1/4%
60 days..... 4 1/4%
180 days..... 4 1/4%
Under 20 days..... 4 1/4%

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges..... Boston New York
Year ago total..... \$3,000,000 \$89,000,000
Balances..... 22,000,000 75,000,000
Year ago total..... 8,000,000
F.R. bank credit..... 22,107,419 59,000,000

INVESTORS IN RAIL STOCKS ARE HOPEFUL FOR 1923

Merger of Lines Into Systems Should Strengthen Railroad Situation

Although railroad stocks have been subjected to more or less selling pressure since election, and prices in some cases have shown substantial declines from the high points of the year, investors and traders have taken heart from President Harding's message to Congress and are hopeful that in 1923 there will materialize some of the things they had expected this year.

In his message, President Harding said: "Railways are not to be expected to render the most essential service in our social organization without a fair return on capital invested, but the Government has gone so far in the regulation of rates and rules of operation that it has the responsibility of pointing the way to the reduced freight costs so essential to our national welfare."

Mergers as a Remedy

One of the suggestions which the President proposes is a merger of lines into systems. Much was heard during the current year of possible railroad mergers, and there were movements in a number of stocks in expectation of consolidations or the merger of smaller lines into larger companies, or the absorption of smaller lines by the larger systems.

There is the prospect that one of the proposed consolidations will become effective in the not distant future, that of Toledo, St. Louis & Western, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Lake Erie & Western, which are controlled by the Van Sweringen interests of Cleveland.

With the Transportation Act opening the way for consolidation of railroads into a number of systems, and hearings preliminary to the action by the Commerce Commission, it is possible that with the backing of the Administration the new year may see some linking of the smaller companies which will strengthen the railroad situation as a whole.

The Plumb plan idea is being kept alive by certain railroad labor leaders who are hopeful that ultimately they may effect some alliance with other labor organizations or radical groups which will enable them to elect national legislators who stand willing to foist such a scheme upon the public.

That such a plan does not find any sympathy of support with the present Administration was made clear by President Harding, who said: "Government operation does not afford the cure. It was Government operation which brought us to the very order of things against which we now rebel, and we are now seeking the costs of that supreme folly."

Labor Leaders' Expectations

The Plumb plan, laborers have hoped to win the support of the farmers of the country by their promise of lower rates, but farmers are mindful of the fact that while railroad rates were not boosted proportionately with railroad wages during the period of federal control, the country paid and is still paying the deficit so created, out of its pocket in taxes.

When the farmers realize that railroad labor takes 50 to 60 cents out of every dollar of revenue taken in by the railroads, they will realize why railroad labor leaders are anxious to perpetuate the conditions which existed during the federal control period, even though the form might be slightly altered to make it appear more acceptable to the public.

The railroads of the country are not mere incidents of the Nation's progress. They are institutions of the democracy. They stand today at roughly \$20,000,000,000 of investment, representing the accumulated sacrifices of early American investors and wide awake engineers and workmen, who with vision and daring pushed the steel highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with innumerable spurs projected into unknown and even dangerous lands to open up the mines, fields and forests and add billions to the national wealth through the development of the country's latent resources.

Investors Have Faith

One reason why railroad securities have always been regarded as the standard of investments is that investors do not believe that an institution of this kind can be easily uprooted, and that is why many investors still have faith in the future of the railroads, notwithstanding the agitation of certain labor leaders and radical politicians.

In the following table is shown the range of a number of low-priced railroad stocks for 1922 and 1921, with the current price:

	1922	1921	Current
Chl. & Western	10 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4
Erie	18 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2
Kan. & Southern	30 1/2	28 1/2	18 1/2
Minn. & St. Louis	14 1/2	14 1/2	8 1/2
M. & N. (new)	10 1/2	7 1/2	13 1/2
Missouri Pacific	24 1/2	23 1/2	16 1/2
New Haven	32 1/2	31 1/2	22 1/2
NY & West	32 1/2	31 1/2	22 1/2
Pitts. & W. Va.	40 1/2	39 1/2	27 1/2
St. L. & San Fran	32 1/2	31 1/2	22 1/2
St. L. & So. Western	36 1/2	35 1/2	25 1/2
Southern Ry.	28 1/2	27 1/2	24 1/2
Texas & Pacific	36 1/2	35 1/2	25 1/2
Wabash	14 1/2	14 1/2	8 1/2
West Maryland	14 1/2	14 1/2	8 1/2
Western Pacific	16 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2
Wheel & Lake E.	16 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2

BANKERS HEAR OF ASSOCIATION'S GAIN

John A. Prescott, president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, addressed the members of the New England group of that organization at a big gathering and luncheon in the City Club yesterday afternoon.

President Prescott reviewed the progress of the association in the 11 years of its existence and urged co-operation of all the members in an effort to be of genuine service to the country.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION. LONDON, Dec. 14.—A varied selection amounting to 12,707 bales was offered at the wool auction sales here yesterday. All grades were well absorbed at unchanged prices.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO AS YET LITTLE IMPROVED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 14.—One of the first things accomplished by the recently formed International Commercial Association of Texas was a survey of business and trade conditions of Mexico, T. U. Purcell, general manager, says.

"Conditions in Mexico as yet show no improvement, and although mercantile stocks continue to decline, only the most necessary renewal orders are being placed and imports are persistently lessening. Recent bank failures have caused considerable uneasiness on the part of American exporters, and the natural curtailment of credits immediately following would indicate a still greater slump in imports in the next 30 days.

"These conditions should not, however, dishearten Texas exporters endeavoring to secure Mexican business. The banking system of Mexico has never been rebuilt since revolutionary days, and a large proportion of the big interests and merchants of that country have been carrying deposits in American banks, while many maintain a bank account, accumulating their money and purchasing American exchange from time to time as the opportunity presents itself and rates permit.

"Railway service throughout Mexico has improved to a great extent. Rates on import and export merchandise have recently been decreased from border points to the larger cities in southern Mexico, and American lines will reduce rates on exports through American border ports, according to authentic reports. Water transportation from Texas Gulf ports to Mexican ports is constantly improving. Results are being felt through greater activity on the part of mining and smelting interests as well as by producers of Mexican raw materials who, for some years, had found it prohibitive to transport them."

BRAKE SHOE MAY DECLARE AN EXTRA DIVIDEND IN CASH

The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company is expected to end the year with net profits of about \$2,000,000, or between \$5 and \$9 a share on its 14,854 shares of common stock, preferred stock dividends. In 1921 the concern earned \$1,329,371, or \$4.41 a share on the common stock.

Operations have been maintained at a fairly high rate throughout the year, some departments running full, or nearly full, while others were less busy.

The possibility of an increase in the common stock dividend rate, from \$4 a year to \$5 or \$6, has been rumored. The probability is, however, that any additional disbursement to shareholders will take the form of an extra dividend. In view of satisfactory earnings, a small extra cash distribution in the near future is not unlikely.

Although prior to the war the company earned almost constantly increasing profit, largest net in any one pre-war year was \$1,316,579, in 1913, or just about sufficient to cover dividends on present capital. Earnings during the war were considerably larger, but it is estimated approximately \$3,500,000 of 1917-1920 earnings of \$18,858 were from manufacture of munitions.

Deducting munitions earnings, bond interest, and other charges, the average annual profit from regular lines was about \$1,700,000. The present earning capacity is doubtless higher as a result of improvements and additions, but some grades of cattle were in little to warrant an increase in the regular dividend rate at present.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET DISPLAYS A SAGGING TENDENCY

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Prices in the live-stock market yesterday were inclined to work somewhat lower, though some grades of cattle were active and strong. Good grades of lambs were steady; other qualities were weak and hogs closed lower.

Receipts, prices, and conditions were as follows:

Cattle.—Receipts, 14,000; beef steers slow, uneven; generally steady to 15c lower; spots, 25c off; in-between grades, reflecting the most decline; killing quality, plain, bulk short fat steers, \$25.50 to \$26.00; other grades and classes, \$22.50; best matured steers, \$11; weight 1410 pounds; desirable beef heifers, active, strong; other grades and classes, uneven, generally steady; bulk desirable veal calves to packers, \$9.25 to \$9.50; bulk desirable hogs, \$10.50 to \$11.00; bulk desirable boars, \$6.50 to \$7.00; bulk stockers and feeders, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Hogs.—Receipts, 35,000; closing weak, 10c lower; lighter weights, 15 to 20c lower; bulk 150 to 275-pound average, \$8.10 to \$8.25; top, \$8.30 early; packing sows, \$7.40 to \$7.50; desirable pigs, \$5.60 to \$5.80; holdover liberal.

Sheep.—Receipts, 15,000; better grades of lambs, active; other grades, weak; \$15.50 for native lambs to city butchers; \$15.50 to packers for fed westerns; summer lambs, \$14.25 to \$14.50; freshly shorn, \$13.40 to \$13.65; bulk fat woolled lambs, \$15.10 to \$15.40; culls, mostly \$11.50 to \$12.50; feeders, active; feeding lambs, 25c higher; top, \$15; sheep, around steady; heavy fat ewes, \$5.60; lighter weights, up to \$7 for 115-pound ewes.

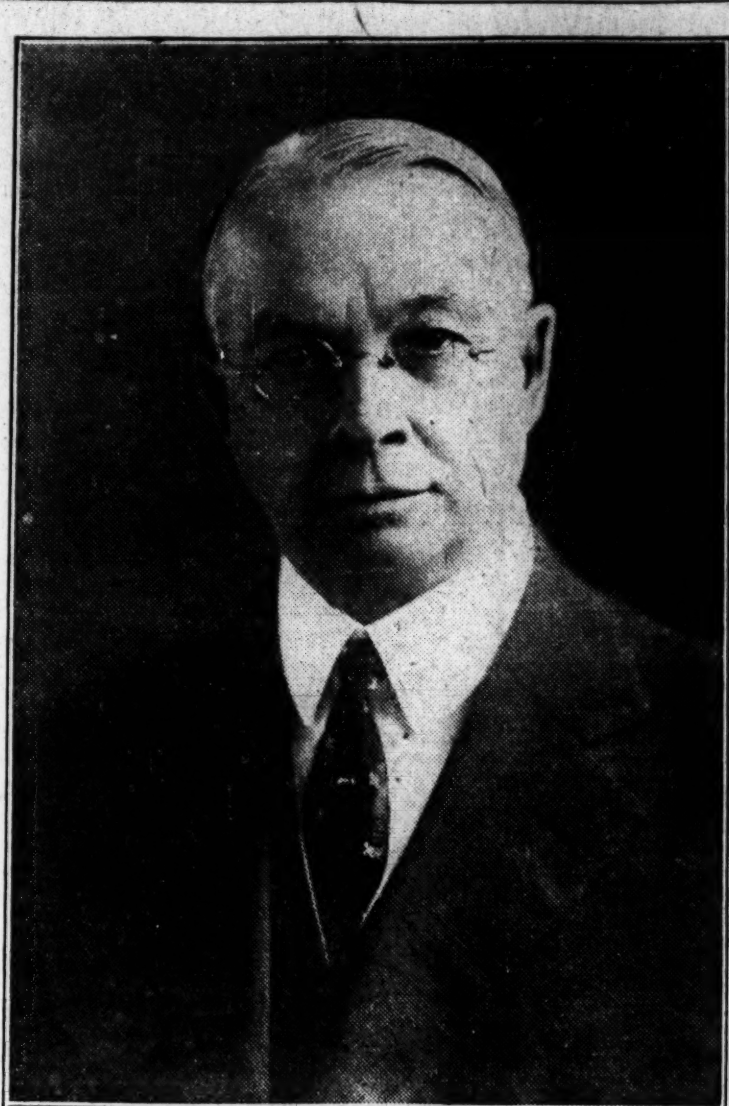
ENGLISH THINK RISE IN STERLING MEANS BETTER TRADE SOON

LONDON, Dec. 14.—(By The Associated Press).—The rise of sterling exchange yesterday is displayed prominently by today's newspapers, some of which enthusiastically anticipate a reduction of prices of food and cotton imports from America.

This view the newspapers bolster by citing the opinion of Premier Bonar Law, as expressed in the House of Commons last evening, that unless some great disaster in foreign affairs occurs, Great Britain will soon enjoy better trade.

The financial editor of the Times contends that speculation has undoubtedly played an important part in the rise of sterling and that the pace is too hot to last.

ROYAL DUTCH DIVIDEND CUT. Private cables from Amsterdam say that the Royal Dutch oil concern has reduced its interim dividend to 10 per cent. Last year the company declared an interim dividend of 15 per cent.



A. C. Johnson

UP IN the great Northwest country, the domain served largely by the railroad he represents, few men are better known than A. C. Johnson, vice-president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He is a graduate in law and was active in three campaigns to move the capital of South Dakota from Pierre to Mitchell, a rather popular political pastime of 30 years ago. Like the suits Abraham Lincoln engaged in, Mr. Johnson seemed to be on the right side each time and the capital was not moved.

The subject of this sketch was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of South Dakota, was a delegate to five state conventions in that State and four in Minnesota, and a delegate to the Republican national convention in Minneapolis in 1892, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for President.

Mr. Johnson entered railroad service rather unexpectedly. There was a blockade on when he lived in the town of Raymond, S. D., and the only information obtainable from the outside world was received over the station telegraph wire. The man in charge was not proficient and Mr. Johnson spent much time at the station trying to get news and straining to read the clicks. He learned telegraphy and when the operator quit he was given his place.

He was appointed special agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in 1894; five years later he was made general agent for South Dakota and in 1910 he was appointed to a similar position with headquarters in Winona, Minn., and general freight and passenger agent for the Pierre, Rapid City & Northwestern, a subsidiary of the Northwestern system. Later in the same year he was appointed passenger traffic manager of the Chicago & Northwestern system, with headquarters in Chicago.

In 1916 Mr. Johnson was appointed general traffic manager of the Northwestern and four years later he was elected vice-president, succeeding H. R. McCullough, who retired.

Mr. Johnson's hobby is agriculture, and he owns an extensive and attractive farm near Frankfort, S. D., of which pure blood live stock is the feature. At a recent meeting of the South Dakota Bar Association, Mr. Johnson was elected a life member.

WORLD EXCHANGE RECOVERY MAY BE BRITAIN'S PLAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The sensational rise in sterling exchange in the last few days indicates that even the far-reaching importance must be taking place in international markets.

Great Britain, now prepared to begin paying her debt to the United States, is going to put sterling back to par or thereabouts so as to cheapen the operation for her as much as possible. It is believed in some quarters that Great Britain has plans other than her own interest in view, however, it is contended, according to local bankers, she is determined to bring the world back to pre-war standards. They say that as soon as she gets through reinstating sterling she will take a hand in improving other important exchanges.

Bankers in a position to determine operations in the exchange market assert that buying is coming mainly from British sources.

MOHAIR GROWERS IN THE SOUTH WEST HAVE GOOD YEAR

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 14.—Mohair growers in the southwest here for the annual convention of the National Mohair Growers' Association say this year has been a favorable one for them.

The tariff on their products has profited them greatly. When the tariff came up hundreds of staunch Democrats forgot party lines for a while and urged their representatives to stand with Republicans on the issue and help pass a protective tariff for the sake of sheep men and goat raisers in the southwest and west.

The National City Bank of New York has just obtained an interesting ruling on scrap aluminum. Certain broken and worn platinum watch chains, imported in pieces, were classified as jewelry and duty assessed accordingly. Free entry should have been allowed as platinum scrap, the board now finds.

KRUPP COMPANY'S 1922 EARNINGS

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Net profits of the Friedrich Krupp works at Essen, Germany's largest steel producing company, are reported at 156,500,000 marks, this comparing with 90,000,000 marks for the preceding year.

A 10 per cent dividend has been declared, while 110,000,000 marks were set aside for social institutions for employees and for workmen's homes.

CEMENT OUTPUT GREATER. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Production of Portland cement in the United States in November, when the output was 1,921,000 barrels, compared with 1,867,000 barrels last year. Stocks at the end of month 2,331,000 barrels, compared with 2,091,000 last year.

PRE-WAR DEBT PAYMENTS. BERLIN, Dec. 13.—During the period from August, 1920, to November, 1922, Germany paid 110,000,000 marks or 42,896,000,000 paper marks for clearing of the pre-war debt, of which England received 132,400,000, France 274,300,000 marks and Alsace 250,200,000 marks.

GERMANY CANNOT PAY FULLY IN TIME ALLOTTED BY ALLIES

Intellectual and Professional Classes Hit More Severely in Financial Way Than Manual Workers

This is the second article written by a special investigator representing The Christian Science Monitor who entered Germany and talked with leading men of that country and observed the economic conditions there, in an endeavor to discover the ability and willingness of Germany to pay the Indemnity and Reparations imposed by the Versailles Treaty.

By W. A. APPLETON
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 10.—Not only did I seek answers to my questions as to Germany's ability to pay the indemnity and her desire to do so from the Germans themselves during my recent visit to Prussia, but I endeavored to form conclusions from the observable circumstances in all the places visited.

If decisions had to be taken on what was seen in Friedrichstrasse, or Under den Linden in Berlin, or round about the Dom in Cologne, or in the principal streets of Düsseldorf, then the answer would be, Oh, yes, Germany can easily pay. In these places, as in many others, there are abundant signs of wealth and well-being, but obviously many thousands who manifest these signs were not German citizens.

In Düsseldorf, I remarked upon the well-to-do appearance of some of the guests in one of the principal hotels, and the Düsseldorfier who was with me said rather sadly: "Yes, but you will notice that they speak German with an American accent."

In another hotel within one of the occupied areas was a group who were evidently taking advantage of the exchange. I was distressed to find that they spoke English, and when one of them asked whether I also was the party asked whether I also was in the manner of Boris Sokoloff and said: "Madame, je regrette beaucoup, mais je ne suis pas Anglais. Je suis Filipino." To my very great relief, the lady was annoyed and left me.

Outside these places in the back streets of the industrial centers and amongst the peasantry the only signs are those of those of sorrow and despairing poverty.

For me, the question as to Germany's ability to pay the indemnities fixed was answered by appearances rather than in words. I left Germany perfectly satisfied that she could not meet the demands upon her resources, but the time allowed for her to accept her demands for full and early payment of the world that was victorious over Germany has forgotten many things.

In Holland, Professor Bruins, the Dutch economist who was at Versailles and who is also the representative of the Dutch Government on the Economic Commission, answering my question as to whether any of the experts who gave advice concerning indemnities had realized the possibility of the awful depreciation of German currency, said, "No." Today, he frankly says that what at Versailles and Sevres appeared feasible is, in the face of existing circumstances utterly and hopelessly impossible.

What Can England Accept? For me, the question was not always what Germany could afford to pay, but what England allowed to accept. Payment must be in gold, with goods, or by services. Payment in gold is obviously impossible because Germany has less gold today than she had in 1914; and if she paid in gold, it is not so certain that the countries receiving it would know how to use it.

To suggest to England that Germany should be allowed to pay in goods would immediately call forth a storm of protest. There are still in England 1,500,000 unemployed, and approximately 500,000 are under-employed. Anything, therefore, which appeared to weaken the possibility of employment would be immediately and violently opposed.

For almost the same reason, it is impossible to accept the personal services of Germans in liquidation of the debts incurred. In addition to the effect upon employment which these services would entail, there would be the moral disadvantages of holding men and perhaps women in forms of local and physical servitude. There may be many doubts as to what the Englishman wants, but it is absolutely certain that he does not want anything in the form of personal slavery.

8000 Newspapers Quit The poverty of Germany is indicated by the fact that during the past year 8000 newspapers have gone out of existence, including 70 scientific papers which catered exclusively to the medical profession. The intellectual and professional classes are, in Germany as in other countries, hit more severely than manual workers.

Their incomes have remained stationary, or have risen insufficiently to meet the higher costs of living. Personal possessions have been exchanged for bread; studies have been interrupted; educational courses cut through. The gravity of their position is appreciated by the more intelligent manual workers who have said to me, "Whatever will Germany do if

her intellectual life is destroyed, and her brains remain uncultivated?" The trade unions have managed to maintain for the manual worker some sort of equilibrium between prices and wages, but the leaders of the unions are doubting their ability to maintain existing relationships between these two factors. To improve these relationships is at present impossible. They admit that there is very little unemployment as yet in Germany, but point to their growing incapacity to purchase raw materials, and say that when unemployment comes, it will come like an avalanche.

Oppose Further Occupation It was not always easy to ask questions that seemed to savor of impertinence, and yet it was necessary. When asked about the occupation of territory by allied troops, the Germans forcibly expressed their resentment and made no attempt to hide their dislike. When, however, it was suggested that efforts should be put forward to secure the withdrawal of the English troops, from every quarter came an emphatic "No!" "If," said the Germans, "you take away the English and the American troops, you encourage the possibility of incidents with which the French will justify their contemplated occupation of the whole of the left bank of the Rhine."

In one place the Germans remarked with a naïveté that was rather pitiful, that had the Americans stayed out, the war would have ended differently, and had they remained in, the peace would have developed differently.

The possibility of international control of German finances was discussed. Some passionately insisted that this would destroy the last shred of German sovereignty. Others, more practical, declared that it would involve the Allies in interminable difficulties, while at the same time absolving the German politicians and administrators from any financial, and from many administrative responsibilities.

"If," said one, "an immediate consequence of this control was a further depreciation of the mark, and a demand by the railway workers for a commensurate advance in wages was put forward, the onus of refusal would most certainly be placed upon the Allied Commission. Should a strike result, the commission and not the German Government would be held responsible."

LONDON STOCK TRADING IS ON A LIGHT SCALE LONDON, Dec. 14.—Because of the concluding of the settlement, trading in securities on the stock exchange remained light today.

Oil shares were irregular, but the tone was harder on purchases. Shell Transport & Trading moved up 2 1/2, being helped by the maintenance of an interim dividend at 2s. a share. Royal Dutch was 3 3/4, Mexican Eagle 4.

Home rails were quiet and mixed. Dollar descriptions showed a tendency to recede, but alterations were slight. Argentine rails were neglected, but steady.

Gilt-edged investment issues were well-maintained. French loans displayed stability but operations were insignificant.

Industrials were cheerful. Hudson Bay was 7 1/2. Rubber group was hard, following the staple. Kaffirs were steady on buying for Paris account.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY REPORT LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Bank of England's weekly return compares:

Circulation	£123,161,000	£124,734,000
Public deposits	10,112,000	13,858,000
Private deposits	14,712,000	140,889,000
Gov. securities	53,927,000	69,799,000
Other securities	22,725,000	30,682,000
Reserve	22,725,000	32,125,000
Proper to lab	18.20	14.32
Balance	127,446,000	128,437,000
Bank rate, %	3	3

LACONIA CAR DOES WELL The showing of the Laconia Car Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1922, during which it made a profit of \$131,726, compared with a profit of \$126,550 in 1921, is all the more satisfactory when it is remembered that the plant was closed for the first three months of the fiscal year. The loss during this period was \$50,000.

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GOLD MINING COSTS OF RAND MUCH REDUCED

Through Economies Several Concerns Turn Losses Into Substantial Net Earnings

JOHANNESBURG (Special Correspondence).—An example in the lowering of costs in the Transvaal's gold mining has been consistently set by several of the leading mines. The New Modderfontein stands out prominently with its remarkably low figures 16s. 11d. a ton for September. This is an example of which any first class mines may well be proud under the existing conditions, with stores still about 40 per cent (or 3s. a ton) above pre-war cost.

Following closely comes the Government Areas, which reached the low level of 17s. 5d. a ton, and the Modderfontein with its cost at 18s. 3d., both very creditable figures for mines which may be termed "high grade" and, therefore, better able to bear high costs.

Among the lower-grade mines, six have succeeded in reducing the costs to between 17s. and 18s. The record low cost for the quarter stands to the credit of Knight Central, which touched 16s. 6d. in September, the Rand's minimum for the year. By this effort the company was enabled to treat 3.94 grade ore at a profit. Altogether no less than 10 companies have lately been working lower ore at a profit.

The costs results are striking, not alone because of the profits accruing and their immediate benefit to the community, but because they reflect the great possibilities awaiting many low-grade propositions lying dormant on the Rand, and in the outside districts (such as Klerksdorp and Heidelberg) when world conditions improve.

The sharp change from loss to profit is impressive.

Goldenhuis Deep, which showed a loss of £2618 last June, improved sufficiently to record a profit of nearly £2900 in September. Modderfontein East surpassed itself by transforming a loss of £1014 in May to the remarkable profit of £24,067 in September. Ferreira Deep's loss of £1335 in June was converted into a profit of £11,116 in September.

New Klondyke and a loss of £5755 last April transformed to a profit of £2135 in September, and Randfontein's increase in profits was from £11,161 in April to £25,367 in September.

GAS STOCK FOR CONSUMERS PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14 (Special).—The Providence Gas Company has announced the opening of a new sale of stock limited to the consumers of gas only. The stock will be offered for sale at \$66 per share, the price paid for it in the last April. Payments in installments will be possible. The object is to create a greater interest in the utility in the community and it is pointed out that 70 per cent of the employees of the company are stockholders.

LIGHT PLANT TO MOVE PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14 (Special).—The Narragansett Electric Lighting Company will move into its new Elmwood plant, nearing completion at a cost of \$500,000, early in February. The four buildings of the group will be occupied as storage and distributing stations, service station, and offices and recreation rooms and motion picture theater for employees. The executive offices in the downtown section will not change their locations.

CONVENTION CITY CHOSEN GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 14.—Richmond, Va., has been selected as the convention city of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at a conference here yesterday of the board of directors. The convention will be held in May.

BANK RATE SAME LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Voice of the Author

TWELVE o'clock struck, and one, and two, but still I turned the pages of that vivid volume, Carlyle's "Reminiscences," which seem less a book than a living man. The rugged weather-beaten face of father Carlyle from whom the great prose-poet learned all he knew of the dignity of labor, the noble countenance of Edward Irving with its light of genius shining from within, the wistful and eager eyes of Jane Welsh—these grew as clear to me while I sat there as the faces of my own father and wife and friend, Lamb, Hazlitt, Hunt, and Mill moved and spoke and laughed before me as they did ninety years since in that little drawing-room in Cheyne Row. Out of all the world of men and women and out of all the "dark backward and abysm of time" the magic of a book drew them together to be my companions by the winter fire.

As I read on deeper into the night it grew strangely quiet in the room, until I heard only the flapping of little flames along the back-log. It was natural, even inevitable, to think of Teufelsdröckh in the midnight solitude of his book-strewn study, silent and "alone with the stars" over Weissnichtwas. And yet, as quiet spread and deepened, I found myself listening more and more intently to the faintest suggestion of a sound which seemed to hover on the outer edge of silence and could not quite break through. Very faint and far away, like the bell-tones struck in the steeples of fancy when the swinging of some actual distant bell has ceased, it lived in that wide and thickly peopled country which lies between sound and silence. At last it became so insistent, so soundlessly clamorous to be heard, that I raised my eyes from the page and looked into the fire. Then there was only the faint rustle of flames along the back-log. The moment that I began to read once more there came again that strange sense, as of some faint memory of sound bubbling up from deep cisterns of stillness and never quite reaching the surface. Soundless as it was, it could not be called quiet. It was stormy, rather, and vehement, and then again querulous, whimsical, quaint. At last I knew. This was the imagined voice of the author himself—of Thomas Carlyle.

There was nothing unusual, of course, in my experience, nor was this the first time that it had come to me. Carlyle's idiom is so peculiar to him, he follows the sinuous curves of thought so deftly and with such volubility of phrase, that the effect of actual speech is often overwhelmingly clear. Any one who has the feeling for style—for the subtle intermingling, that is, of sound and sense—must feel as he reads Carlyle that he is listening to a voice like no other in the world; a voice that sinks suddenly from majestic thunder of wrath to the gentle humility of

utter love, a voice that is rich with laughter and deeply acquainted with tears. Any one who has really heard that voice has little more to learn about the mystery of style. He knows better than any rhetorician can teach him that style is something over and above what an author says, and something immeasurably more important. The thought of Carlyle might be stated in a thousand words, no more; and the meaning of Milton's masterpiece might be phrased in a single page of the dullest prose. All the rest is style. We read the forty volumes of the prose poet and the twelve books of "Paradise Lost," because we delight in the author's voice.

Milton and Carlyle, one may admit, are very favorable examples. Few men have rivaled the Scotch prophet in power to project into black and white the very accents of a gigantic speech, and there has been only one "God-effed orator" of England. Even of the great men who talk to the world with their pens, few have had an idiom so unmistakable. Dr. Johnson seems to have believed that good writing is to be known rather by its departures from good talk than by its approach to it; and therefore the world has forgotten the elephantine grandeur of his written word, and remembered only his honest, vigorous, forthright speech. It would seem that even the writing which resembles a speech rather poor and mean is saved in preference to the which swells of the lamp and ignores speech altogether.

We have kept, in the case of two contemporaries who wrote about similar things, rather the trivial chatter of Samuel Pepys than the elaborate periods of Lord Clarendon. The historian of the rebellion has nearly all the qualities of a great writer except that his style is hopelessly literary. Pepys is serenely ignorant of nearly all that Clarendon knew, and he can afford to be so because he wrote as he talked. You pick up his diary expecting to read a book and at once you find yourself listening to a garrulous man; a strutting, self-conscious, egotistic, rather petty man, no doubt, but yet a veritable human creature. "It staid up," says he in one place, "till the bellman came by with his bell under my window, as I was writing this very line, and cried, 'Past one of the clock, and a cold, frosty, windy morning!'" Such sentences crumple the two centuries and a half between them and now into a very little space. They seem spoken in the author's own voice and at one's elbow.

All good writing, it would seem, must have the quality of personal idiom, just as each human voice has qualities which mark it off from any other. There is a pleasure, therefore, in the effort to imagine as one reads this and that great writer of the past, what his actual voice and talk was like. Concerning the voices of a good many writers we have the testimony of contemporaries to guide us. No one need be at a loss to know how Emerson read his lines, for we have Carlyle's matchless description: "Voice musical-metallic, fit for loud laughter and piercing wail, and all that may lie between." On the talk of Coleridge one may read that sentence of De Quincey's which so beautifully exemplifies the thing it describes: "Coleridge, like some great river, the Orellana, or the St. Lawrence, that, having been checked and fretted by rocks or thwarting islands, suddenly recovers its volume of waters and its mighty music, swept at once, as if returning to its natural business, into a continuous strain of eloquent dissertation, certainly the most novel, the most finely illustrated, and traversing the most spacious fields of thought by transitions the most just and logical, that it was possible to conceive." The voice of Emerson, also, has been well recorded, perhaps best of all by Lowell in the words: "There is a kind of undertow in that rich baritone, that thrilling voice of his so charged with subtle meaning and subtle music, that sweeps our minds from their foothold with a drift we cannot and would not resist."

Of most of the great voices of the past, however, there is no description. The reader must exercise his own imagination if he is ever to bring them before the inner ear. Homer, Virgil, Horace, Montaigne, how did they speak, with what timbre and overtones, with what subtle shadings and nuances of sound? Only patient study enables one to make the faintest guess. Ben Jonson tells us more about what Lord Bacon said than about the tones in which he said it, and neither he nor any other recorder lets us know anything whatever about that other voice to be heard in the London of his time which must have been, one feels sure, among the most thrilling of all—Shakespeare's. Say what we will of the superiority of art to modern inventions, what would we not give for one photograph of the man, one phonographic record of his speech?

It is a strange, and yet perhaps an appropriate thing, that this voice should be of all the most mysterious, the hardest to evoke out of the silence of past years. So heavily disguised as it is beneath and behind other voices, merry or sad, majestic or ignoble, it does not become at all clear to us until we have listened for years to Hamlet and Othello, to Goneril and Caliban. Yet one need not give up hope of hearing at last the original and personal voice of the ventriloquist master. In the sonnets, at least, he is surely speaking in his natural tones. Then there is that delectable nickname by which he was known to his fellows of the Bankside—"Gentle Will." Out of such clues one may build up a certain confidence that Shakespeare's own voice, with which he spoke through his hundreds of "poor people," was "an excellent thing."

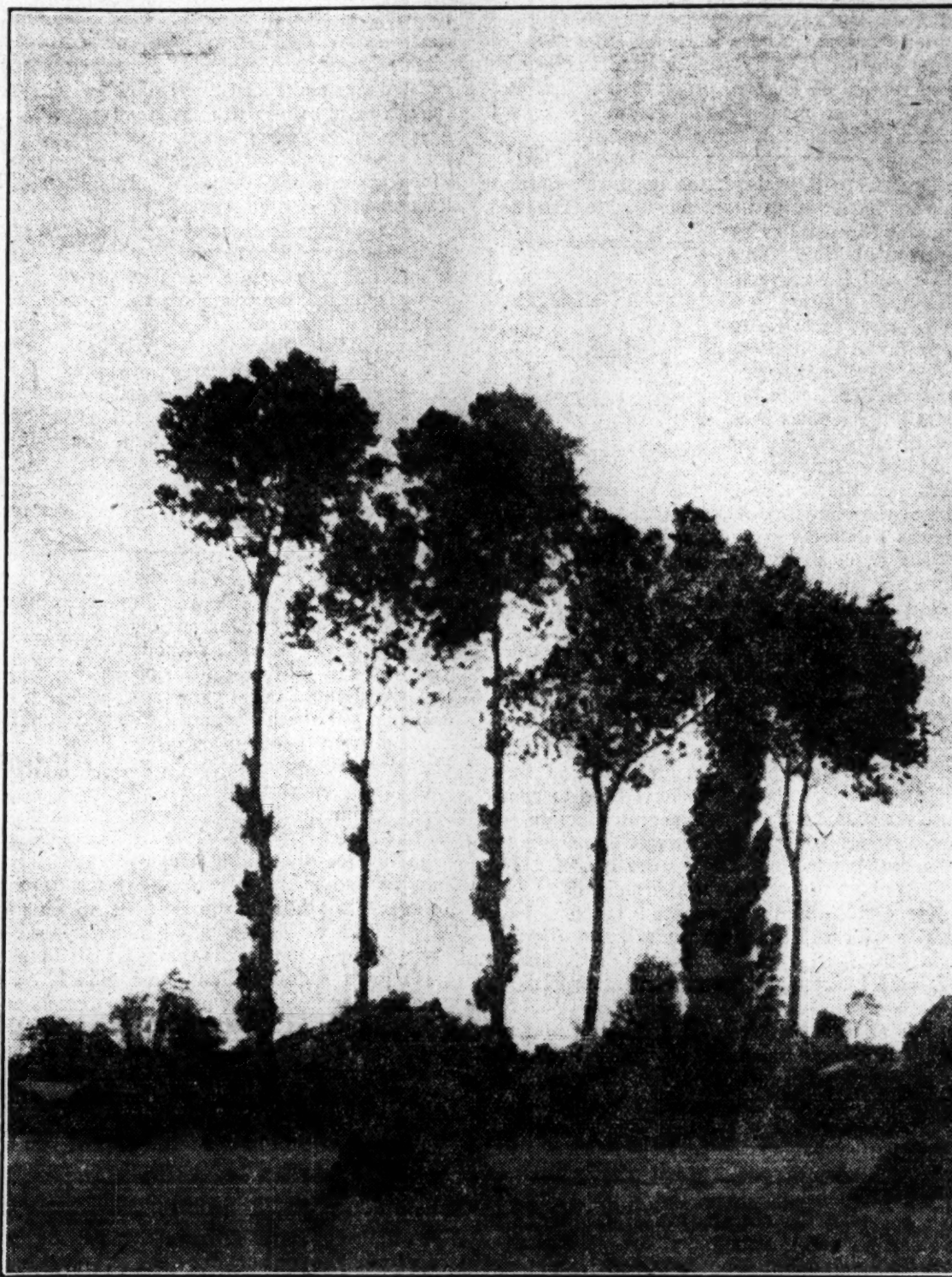
Not the voices of one's authors only but the many voices of the many people they present go to make the shelves of a library more vocal, to right thinking, than a vast city. And when that doubt comes over one which is known to every seasoned reader, whether he is not losing more than he

gains by his seclusion in books, whether his solitude is peopled by anything more than words which are the "shadows of a shadow world," let him remember this. No drawing-room or clubhouse brings together such a dozen people as were with the last night. Shakespeare alone makes us free of a society large enough for

a lifetime, and Dickens of another. Balzac of a third. A well-stocked library is a world full of people; far more of them than we can ever get to know. But do they come home to us with the warmth and friendliness of the people we know in the world of every day? Must they not always seem distant, shut away as they are in

the covers of voiceless books? I can only say that as I sat last night listening to the voice of Thomas Carlyle, when all the sounds of the city had fallen silent, and mine was the only lighted window on the hill, I did not feel alone, but as if in the presence of a friend.

O. S.



Poplars in the Seine Valley

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In Praise of Poplars

POPLARS are broad of beam; pines are silent and stand at attention—as the poet of the "Shropshire Lad" says:

"The long cloud and the single pine Sentinel the ending line—"

beeches rise in gothic columns; elms tower like mighty battlements. But the poplar is the première danseuse of nature's ballet. It has the coy vivacity of the dainty French song, dancing like a laughing child all along the roads of France and in the avenues of England; dancing as prettily as the children must have danced on the Pont d'Avignon in the old days.

You may see poplars in hundreds in the Loiret and in fact all over France, lining the roads like a delicate curtain of leaves, laughter, and sunlight, their branches turning at the lowest puff of wind. They stand so shyly before the clouds which roll and scatter over the skies of these flat countries, they stand by the hill streams in such light brightness, that a man might be forgiven for thinking he had gone back to the legendary times of poets, nymphs and lilies—the bright days of the world's first imaginings.

Poplars have a pretty mention in the legends and, as usual, it is the more impulsive gentleman, Jupiter, whom we have to thank. Phaeton, the child of the sun god, managed to persuade his father to let him drive the team of the sun across the heavens for a day; but—remember what a thankless time these mythological dignitaries had!—Phaeton lost his head, and Jupiter, to prevent a conflagration, flung the unfortunate Phaeton into the River Po. Then comes the beautiful sequel which I feel the Romans must have owed to a happy Grecian inspiration: the sisters of the luckless god were so sorrow stricken that they did nothing but stand by the bank of the river and weep all day long, until Jupiter, either touched or impatient, changed them into poplars and their tears turned to amber.

To me now, in a foreign country, seated comfortably indoors, the poplar means all those dainty, fanciful things which absence and memory conjure up for one. I think with delight of these sun-dappled trees standing fresh and lithe by the Marne in June's great brightness; on the road to Orleans, marching for unwearied miles; by the meadows and streams of Normandy with the cattle near them; on the quays of the Seine later in the year when the rain drives over the bridges and hisses through the leaves; and where the fallen leaves are like the amber tears of the legend. And tonight I think of one particular tree, a fine old Lombardy poplar, which used to rise above the house-tops near my home, and on whose highest bough the evening star would pause and twinkle in our view. Though at times I must confess to

having wearily parodied Browning with:

"It was poplars, poplars all the way"

I see now it was because I was walking and thinking cannily, with an eye to the milestones; the trees were as gay as ever. Indeed, there is more than gaiety in poplars: there is consolation for the traveler. In the old days, an English writer says, a man about to leave his home for many years would plant poplar trees there; and so quickly do they grow that on his return he would find a timbered park where he had left but a youthful copse. And the country bred in Lombardy would enliven his meditative English retirement.

No Need to Write a Poem

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I wanted to write a poem In love of the Nazarene. At Evensong a white old man Proclaimed in voice magnificent The peerless word of loved St. Luke— And I did not write my poem.

I wanted to write a poem In praise of mother love. I made out for the woods. And met the mailman at the door With a letter from my Mother— And I did not write my poem.

I wanted to write a poem Of England, blest England. You came, with your Surrey voice, Your Surrey cheeks and Surrey eyes, And songs of Surrey ways— And I did not write my poem.

A. E. Johnson.

The Joy of the Commonplace

There is nothing unusual about the walk from the village to the station; nothing striking, nothing romantic; it is just an ordinary stretch of country road which, leaving the struggling cottages behind, rises and falls over a little bridge spanning a very homely stream—a gentle flow of water, feeling its way somewhat laboriously through the long grasses of the meadows. Further on, to the right, is a high causeway, and to the left some plain buildings which an artist would be wise to leave out of the picture; and then, after a short rise, the road ends abruptly at the station. That is all.

What joy then to discover that charm still encircles the commonplace! There is something a trifle strained, perhaps, in the knowledge that one is surrounded by the most sublime grandeur that nature's world

can give, and should, in consequence, be rising to heights of admiration; something a trifle depressing in the realization that one is beholding exquisite beauty and yet, perchance, is remaining unsatisfied. The walk to the station falls short of perfection in so many directions. No water lilies float on the wayside pool; no honey-suckle adorns the hedges; no pigeons coo from the adjacent wood, for, in truth, no wood is there; no nightingale sings. And yet there is charm.

Night falls all the world over; there is nothing uncommon about the falling of night. The gripping air that sweeps in the wake of sunset has often blown around our shoulders before, causing us, with strange joy, to step out more briskly. Heavy, brilliant stars, eclipsing the host of lesser lights in the great distance beyond, have slowly dropped into the paler stretch of sky, and sunk behind the ridge of darkening hills many, many times in the history of the world. The moon, so clear, so radiantly lovely, is the same unchanging, solitary moon we have always known; and the sweet, jagged chimings that cross the fields from the church, warning us that the hour is late, have broken the stillness with the same old-world patience ever since we can remember. In the strip of garden that runs along the side of the station platform roses are in bloom—roses that are more than wonderful in the dark shadows; and on the signpost, where the moonlight shines, an owl is perching—just an ordinary little owl. I love the walk from the village to the station!

"Ninu"

Ninu (Antonino) is a guide. That is to say, he knows the way to the Cyclopean Walls, to the Saracen Castle, to the Cortile Arabo, to the semaphores, and to all the other objects which visitors think they ought to see. A curious thing about him is that he has scarcely altered since I first made his acquaintance when he was fifteen, about four years earlier than the time of which I am writing. This does not mean that he is still a child, it is rather that then he was already a man. He is only a little taller now than he was then, and his face is a little more set. There exists between us a romantic friendship, but I do not know now it began. When I arrived in the automobile, he is at the door, and carries my luggage up through the town to the albergo; and when I go he carries it down again. I used to give him a franc for each job. But one day, after carrying my luggage up, he refused to accept his franc. No, we are friends for life, and the relationship of money. I acquiesced without understanding and put my franc back in my pocket feeling somewhat ashamed of myself. The following year when I went away, he carried my luggage as usual to the automo-

"The Sick Were Healed"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPEAKING of the life of our Master, James Montgomery says:—
"Where'er he went affliction fled,
The sick were healed, the hungry fed."

Concerning these things Jesus himself said, "I can of mine own self do nothing." In another place he said, "The Father... doeth the works." His effort was to show and to prove that God, good, divine Love, was the healing and saving Principle. From divine Principle could emanate only that which was good, that which was life and health. Sickness, not having been made by God, has no divine authority, no reality. It must, therefore, be a mistaken sense, which necessarily vanishes when the mistake is rectified or the deceived thought enlightened.

The true idea of God and of God's creation was the Christ coming to save men from their wrong beliefs. Jesus taught this by word and parable, by argument, and by daily deeds. Another saying of his was, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." He was, in this, declaring that anyone with the right knowledge, the right idea of God, of the Christ, could use this knowledge to correct or destroy mistakes or ignorance in himself and others. As in the words quoted above, wherefore this blessed presence is realized error and evil, sickness and affliction, flee away.

The same works, the same healings as those done by Christ Jesus, are being repeated today through Christian Science, that demonstrable religion which is showing forth by its words and works the true idea of God. This religion is based upon the Bible, and draws from the Scriptures its sanction and authority. Christian Science reveals that the true idea of God, good, has been known in some degree throughout all ages, and utilized to a greater or less extent by both men and women, as well as by the ancient prophets. Coming down to Jesus' time, it shows that the Nazarene grasped and understood its message more fully than did anyone who ever dwelt upon the earth. Not in one or two cases only, but in his day-by-day walk, he healed all kinds of sickness and all kinds of disease. He restored sight to the blind, and raised the paralyzed to strength and freedom. Those who study his life see that his work increased in power as he progressed, until in several instances he overcame the belief of death for others,

and at last for himself, resurrecting his own body from the tomb, in accordance with his prediction, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up."

One of Jesus' pregnant sayings was, "No man cometh unto the Father, but by me." Surely it can be seen that it was not the personal Jesus, the man who lived on earth and passed from sight many years ago, to which he referred, else salvation would be limited to a mere handful of people.

But as we may be said to come to any so-called science through the explanations which we understand of it, so no man cometh to God, divine Principle, except through the explanation which makes that Principle comprehensible to him. Through meditation and study we glimpse God's goodness and allness; and the spiritual idea, which enlightens our mental darkness and banishes its confused or mistaken beliefs, is the true idea or Christ. No man can come to divine Principle except through spiritual understanding, which alone can give him the right knowledge of that Principle, knowledge which he can realize and utilize in connection with every problem which comes before him for solution in his daily life.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy is the book in which genuine Christian Science can be found. This book, established upon the Bible, sheds a wonderful light upon the works done by all those good men and women of the past who understood something of the Christ, and explains the Principle which is Life, the divine Principle which we know as God. The beloved apostle said that "God is love," and Jesus, when asked to give to men a prayer, began his prayer with the words "Our Father." Divine Principle, then, is not a cold abstraction, but tender, loving, and beneficent divine Mind; and through Christian Science one can learn to know more of this God and Father, can receive freely of His tenderness and beneficence; and with this knowledge, just as in Jesus' time, comes health, comes help for every human problem. Of this the author of Science and Health says in its Preface (p. xi), "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation."

file at the gate, and I did not offer him anything; we merely said good-by and parted like friends and equals in the presence of all who happened to be there. But my train did not go out for an hour or more, and while I was having luncheon in the refreshment room, who should appear but Ninu; he had come down on foot most politely to see the last of me. I took the opportunity of saying:

"It's all very well, Ninu, but don't you think I might be allowed to pay you for your labor in carrying down my luggage to the albergo when I arrived and down to the automobile this morning?" It needn't interfere with the terms of our friendship, you know."

He immediately agreed and took two francs. Peppino explains the romantic friendship by saying that Ninu's family is under obligations to his family, and now that I have become a member of Peppino's family, Ninu considers himself to be under obligation to me also.—Henry Festing Jones, in "Mount Eryx and Other Diversions of Travel."

When the Starlings Come Back

At sundown in autumn the starlings are very much in evidence as they return to London from their respective feeding grounds to their roosting haunts in the trees of the courts and gardens of the Inner Temple, as well as other well-known squares in the city. In they come from north, south, east and west in their tens, hundreds and thousands, thronging in the country surrounding London they can be seen every evening flying in flocks at a uniform speed, straight for the center of the city.

During a warm evening in October, while sitting on a high balcony overlooking the Green Park and enjoying a glorious sunset, flock after flock could be seen coming from the west. They flew at various heights, mostly about three or four hundred feet. On they came in a seemingly endless procession till darkness hid them from view. A week or two later while walking through Savoy Chapel square about five o'clock they were to be seen in thousands lining the branches of the plane trees. The air rang with their rippling chatter and resounded as with the noise of escaping steam, above which could be heard the individual notes of their evensong.

Starlings are wonderful imitators of other birds in their songs. So marked is this trait that one can tell at once if any of them are habitués of the uplands or moorlands, those frequenting these localities generally interspersing their song with imitations of the curlew or the green plover.

"To Serve the Present Age"

Therefore, though few may praise, or help, or heed us. Let us work on with head, or heart, or hand. For that we know the future ages need us. And we must help our time to take its stand.

—R. A. Vaughn

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EDITORIALS

Developing a Policy

THERE is bright promise of better things for those, both Americans and residents of other lands, who hope to see a wider measure of participation by the United States in the efforts for the reconstruction of Europe, and the stabilization of social and financial conditions there. It is plainly apparent that the Administration is feeling its way toward a greater recognition of the duties of the United States toward the rest of the civilized world. The advance is cautious, indeed, but no one can study the news from Washington, from Lausanne, and from London, day by day, without seeing evidence of steady progress in accordance with some preconceived plan, the details of which are still withheld from the American public.

The impatience of that public to know just what is to be the attitude of the Harding Administration upon such vital questions as reparations, the international debts, and the duty of the civilized world to curb the Turks in Asia Minor, should not blind the people to the evidence that a policy is being formulated, and that it is, so far as developed, in accordance with the dictates of intelligent internationalism.

At Lausanne the American observers, Ambassador Child and Minister Grew, have expressed in no uncertain terms the insistence of the United States upon proper guarantees of life and safety to the non-Turkish population in the territories to which the Turks lay claim. The form in which the statements of these representatives are made leaves no doubt that it had been carefully prepared by the State Department, and that the diplomats were merely the mouthpieces of the Administration. What they have said amounts, in fact, to a notification to the Turks that the United States would not fail to insist upon proper protection of the menaced minorities. They furthermore went on to call attention to the direct interest of that Nation in the many philanthropic, educational, and missionary interests in Turkish provinces, and to declare that it was the purpose of the Government to observe with "profound interest" just what attitude might be assumed toward those interests by the Turks. And it is not reading violently into the lines of these communications something which it was not intended to put there when it is said that there is something more than a hint of direct American participation with other nations when the American representative spoke of certain things which "the United States and the whole world may expect and rightfully require."

Utterances of this sort, at Lausanne, may reasonably be construed as indicative of the purpose of the United States to protect, not merely its own citizens, and not merely those missionary and educational enterprises originating in America, now put in jeopardy by the Turks, but to exert its influence in defense of the non-Turkish peoples of other nationalities, whose lives and efforts are in the gravest peril. That the Turks so construed the meaning of the American representations is made clear by today's news from Lausanne. Ismet has abandoned his attitude of defiance, has expressed willingness to give proper guarantees for the protection of minorities, and declares Turkey is ready to enter the League.

The interpretation put upon the American utterances is further strengthened by this statement, made by the President of the United States, in his address, on Wednesday, to the general board of the Red Cross:

I like to tell men who are crying out in many sections of the United States today that the American Government is not giving all the attention it ought to the human side of world appeals—I like to say to them that not only is the Government giving of its influence and its power for the protection of human rights and human interests everywhere in the world, but this fine exponent of American influence and power and capacity to serve is giving the best that is in it for the relief of human beings in distress wherever in the world there is a call.

It is fair to look upon this official utterance as in a sense interpretive of the position assumed at Lausanne. If there seems in it a little note of rebuke to those who, as the President says, are "crying out" at the apparently hesitant policy of the Administration in the past, we believe that he may feel assured that the voices of commendation will be more widely distributed, and more compelling as the policy of righteous intervention for the advancement of humanity shall be more fully and frankly determined.

The Administration's policy toward the financial complications which beset Europe, and in which the United States is inevitably and inextricably entangled, is even less clearly apparent. Yet signs multiply to indicate that the aloofness which has characterized the Government of the United States during the last two years is likely to be materially modified. It is true that the apparent opportunity afforded by the London Conference, which has just broken up in failure, was not utilized for any American participation in the economic discussion. Yet the information comes from Washington that the Administration is "not inactive" in this matter, that it is observing the progress or the lack of progress made by the European conferees, and at the proper time will assume its part in the discussion. A seemingly authorized dispatch from Washington to The New York Times declares that the United States does not intend to press for the settlement of the obligations of European nations, although it does not at present approve their cancellation. The President is said to feel that "the extent to which America can co-operate and assist is largely dependent on the attitude the nations of Europe adopt."

This statement, if it possesses the authority which is apparently to be ascribed to it, derives notable importance from the fact that it is the first specific declaration that there may yet be American co-operation and assistance. It is, as was the attitude taken at Lausanne, per-

haps a little vague and somewhat nebulous. Nevertheless, it affords a certain promise for more specific action in the future. And just as the cautious utterances of the American representatives at Lausanne produced a positive and direct effect upon the Turkish negotiators, so in the end what the United States declared it would insist upon has been granted. There is reason, therefore, to hope that the hint of friendly participation in the economic reconstruction of Europe, provided the European nations themselves set about the task in the right way, may produce a like beneficial and concrete result.

The Foreign Trade of Iceland

SINCE Dec. 1, 1918, Iceland, the northwest outpost of Scandinavia, has been an independent state, attached to Denmark only through having the same person as king. This island, whose capital, Reykjavik (Smoky Bay), is nearer New York and Boston than either Southampton or Le Havre, was originally discovered and settled by Norwegians, and the old Scandinavian language has been preserved there until the present time. In the latter half of the twelfth century Iceland lost its political independence and became part of the Kingdom of Norway. In 1380, Norway itself was subdued by the King of Denmark, but when the Norwegians regained their independence a century ago, Iceland was left under Danish rule. In their agitation for independence from Denmark, the Icelanders have had the natural sympathies of many Norwegians.

The economic expression of these political events has been a growing rivalry between Danish and Norwegian firms for the Icelandic foreign trade. The chief export of the island is fish, wherein it resembles Norway more than Denmark, but though the Danes have lost their governmental power in Iceland, they have tried to maintain themselves commercially. The introduction of motor-driven vessels has greatly increased the amount of the Icelandic "catch," and the export of dried cod alone brings in about 40,000,000 kroner annually.

But while Danish and Norwegian exporters have been competing with each other for the sale and distribution of this fish, British traders have recently shown greatly increased interest and have become surprisingly strong.

These new relations between Great Britain and the fishermen of the north constitute an unusual reaction from the war period, when British naval control required a number of irksome restrictions on the fishing industries of neutral powers. For the maintenance of mine barrages and for anti-submarine patrol, trawlers were found to be well adapted, and Iceland was induced to part with half of its fishing fleet. But when new boats and equipment had to be acquired, after the war was over, prices had risen enormously and foreign exchange values had been upset. But, severe as Great Britain had been with its neighbor during the war, all the more accommodating was it after the war was over. While Danish bankers hesitated about extending credit to the Icelanders, the British took the risk, and their trade has consequently prospered. Fishing equipment, such as nets and rope, and other supplies, such as gasoline, coal, and salt, the Icelanders now import direct from Great Britain to a greater extent than before. Danish middlemen complain that whereas they formerly sold part of the Icelandic fish catch to Spain and Italy, it is now distributed by the British. A regular steamboat service to Liverpool would greatly facilitate this exchange of goods. The Scandinavian traders are naturally alarmed. They realize that, once artificial restrictions are removed, international business tends to follow geographical lines and that Great Britain is a more direct half-way station between Iceland and the European market than either Norway or Denmark. The whole Scandinavian influence on the island seems to be threatened.

The Grange as an Institution

THE inclination too often is to disregard, or at least to underestimate the value, or potency, of those constructive and reconstructive forces which are more silent than obtrusive, more deliberative and convincing than persuasive and inflammatory. And yet the conviction is that the enduring efforts in behalf of humanity have been those actuated and sustained by an unselfish desire for the betterment of all, rather than by opportunism and stubborn class-consciousness. Fifty years ago, when the objects and purposes of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, were perhaps less clearly defined and possibly not as well understood as they are today, the popular conception of that organization was that it provided a "close corporation," a sort of inner circle, designed to array the farmers, as a class, against their neighbors in the towns and cities. But that mistaken conception has been dissipated, entirely through the efforts of the Grange, exerted nationally through its central organization, or sectionally, through the local and state units.

It is interesting to discover just how this important change has been wrought. The processes, undeniably adaptable generally, are as simple as they promise to prove effective. The Grange seems to have based its campaign firmly upon the tenet of co-operation, not as such co-operation might be defined to include the immediate welfare of its members, but that of all the people, whether of the farm or of the city. It seems to have been discovered, and demonstrated, that lasting good must be that which benefits all. If class-consciousness ever existed among the granges, it seems to have been overcome by education and the application of the broader and better theory.

While it may be true that the greatest objectives of the Grange have been economic betterment, the means employed to such ends have been broad and comprehensive from whatever standpoint judged. Co-operation in production and distribution has been assumed to embrace co-operation in the intellectual and moral better-

ment of the people of the United States as a whole. While it is non-political in the sense that it is non-partisan, it is active in all important public affairs.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that in outlining and enlarging its comprehensive plan of co-operation the Grange should throw its weight and influence onto the side of prohibition and law enforcement. The Eighteenth Amendment is properly regarded as both constructive and reconstructive, and directly in line with the advanced policies of a progressive people. "Individual happiness," according to a Grange tenet, "depends on general prosperity." This general prosperity is being promoted, as even the enemies of prohibition will admit, by the destruction of the saloon.

The Grange is a secret order without many secrets. It has no unpublished code of ethics. What it purposes it undertakes deliberately and unobtrusively, its councils being guarded only against the obtrusion of unsympathetic meddlers and eavesdroppers. Many times it has spoken emphatically and effectively in the larger affairs of the Nation, and it is prepared now to make its voice heard in every good undertaking. But it has learned to endure temporary defeat, just as those who strive ceaselessly for the right must meet momentary disappointment. The fledgling of a half-century or more ago has become, however, a sturdy and resourceful veteran, equipped, perhaps better than ever before, for the service which the hour demands.

IN THESE days when there is so much discussion, pro and con, as to the wisdom of limiting college courses to the selected few, or extending the privileges to all, without reserve, one is forced to stop occasionally to take some account of the achievements of those who have made their way and won the great battle without the benefits which the colleges claim to bestow. John Wanamaker was one of those who fought the battle single-handed and alone, winning by force of character and obedience to those cardinal tenets which must be self-taught, either by observation or experience. Of course there always remains the thought that those who accomplish great things without having had the opportunity to absorb or imbibe the prescribed precepts and formulas might have accomplished even more had this privilege been accorded them. But when this argument comes with convincing force there is interposed the confusing exhibit made up of those who have been taught so much and have seemed to learn so little.

But experience brings to the side of systematic education and training the great weight of evidence. No one would seriously consider a plan to do away with the methods and means which have been provided for those who desire to learn. Arrayed against the few who have successfully overcome the lack of opportunity to gain training without experience are the uncounted thousands who have failed utterly simply because of ignorance. The derelicts are not, as a rule, those who have caught some glimpse of a higher intellectual life. They are the indolent and careless, who, lacking intensive training, have been unable to overcome opposing tendencies.

The John Wanamakers are conspicuous exceptions to the rule. They are so rare that it cannot be said, as is sometimes said, that exceptions prove the rule. A correct rule, however, needs no exceptions to prove it.

IN ADDRESSING a group of clergymen recently Roger W. Babson, the well-known statistician and financial expert of Wellesley, Mass., offered some friendly advice to his audience. Possibly because those who were listening to him were ministers, and perhaps because they were Congregational ministers, Mr. Babson told them that they could do worse things with whatever money they chanced to have than take it to Monte Carlo. Now, of course, he didn't believe for a single second that any of those to whom he spoke would, under any conceivable condition, resort to the practices he suggested. So if it should come about that the advice given was taken literally by one or more of those who heard Mr. Babson's remarks, the latter may easily absolve himself from whatever turpitude may result.

Mr. Babson's Advice

The chief point which the speaker sought to illustrate was that as an investment, even with all the chances on the side of the stakeholder, success was far more likely with the gambler at Monte Carlo than with the investor, for speculative purposes, in stocks and similar securities which it is hoped to sell tomorrow at a margin of profit. He sought to show that the small speculator is absolutely at the mercy of those who are in a position to control the market in its fluctuations, up or down, according to whether buyers or sellers are to be frozen out.

Surely, if the gentleman is, as consistent as he is generous, he must put something in the place of Monte Carlo as an alternative. If he is going to take away the opportunity which his hearers had to lose their surplus cash in unwise speculation, he must provide some safe and sane substitute. Monte Carlo is unthinkable as such a makeshift. All the conventions are against it, and the high cost of travel makes the long journey unnecessary, for by the time the average American clergyman had paid his fare across he would have little left to lose in other ways.

So the advice, if it is to serve the end sought, should include a rule or system which would enable the investor, be he minister or layman, to indulge his speculative tendencies safely. Mr. Babson pretends to give such advice, and his sincerity cannot be doubted. But just the kind of advice that he gives is not the kind most people are willing to take. How true this is, is made apparent from time to time by the rise and fall of some get-rich-quick promoter who is crafty enough to appeal plausibly to the unquenchable human desire to get something for nothing.

Editorial Notes

CURRENT reports that Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, may be appointed as the first Canadian Minister to Washington, recall the various expedients to which recourse has been had for many years in the effort to attend to the interests of Canada in the United States. For instance, it will be recalled that only last July the Canadian Prime Minister visited America for the purpose of discussing a revision of the Rush-Bagot agreement with Charles E. Hughes, while Sir A. Geddes introduced the practice of making annual visits to Canada to keep himself properly in touch with the many Canadian problems which his position as British Ambassador necessitated his handling. As a matter of fact, such questions as the St. Lawrence waterway, tariff reciprocity, fishing rights, reciprocal treatment in income taxation and many others could much better be attended to by a Canadian representative. The prospective appointee, whoever he is, will be named by the Canadian Government. The British Empire has long been democratic so far as the autonomy of its self-governing colonies is concerned; it is becoming increasingly more so in the conduct of its foreign affairs, and withal the unity of the Empire is being maintained and even strengthened.

THE recent election of Gabriel Narutowicz as President of Poland by the National Assembly calls attention to a smoldering condition of revolt in that country which, appearances indicate, may burst into open flame almost at any moment. This is now focalized in the intense opposition which the Nationalists feel toward Narutowicz—so intense, in fact, that the deputies have declared they will neither support him nor any Cabinet he may appoint—and which is based not on any lack of qualifications for his position, because he is generally recognized as a man of power, but on the fact that his election was brought about entirely by the non-Polish elements in the country. That situation was precipitated by the results of the November elections for the Diet and Senate which gave to these non-Poles virtual control of the Assembly, and as a result of it the Nationalists have solidified their own ranks, in preparation for a struggle to maintain their footing in their own country. A divided household is always on the verge of a catastrophe, as the Latin writer Sallust said: "By union the smallest states thrive, by discord the greatest are destroyed."

ONE is inclined to believe that keen discernment is shown in the editing of many of the current college newspapers. The conviction is based upon the apparent determination of those in charge to give space only to those matters of news or editorial comment which are interesting, enlightening or instructive to the readers of each individual paper. And it is encouraging, realizing this to be the endeavor to observe an utter absence of anything approaching the objectionable. This simple tribute might indicate the folly, the wantonness, the wickedness, of attempting, through the more popular public press, to saturate a normally clean-minded and right-thinking mass with the propaganda of vice, scandal, disregard for the law, and the unsavory offerings of sensationalism. The college journalists, whether students of special courses teaching methods and means, or the untrained experimenters in the work of the craft, have quite clearly indicated their conception of what news is news.

IT is no wonder that Governor Baxter of Maine expressed unusual interest in the recent message of President Harding, with its strong pronouncement in favor of enforcement of America's prohibition legislation, for that State, being the pioneer prohibition State in the Union, is in a position of vantage from which to recognize with especially clear vision the needs of the country in this respect. Said Governor Baxter, in part:

Respect for law should become the watchword of the Nation, and all citizens who believe in upholding this country's institutions should be a unit in preaching and practicing it. Those who set up their own standard of "personal liberty" and defy the will of the people as expressed by law should be classed with other law breakers and enemies of society.

Certain it is that the time for action has arrived. The President's hands will be upheld by everyone who has the welfare of the United States at heart.

WHEN Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, in his speech of thanks after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, voiced a plea for a return to brotherhood and charity among men, he did so from a heart full to overflowing with a realization of the needs of multitudes in Europe. The award, by the way, was made for Dr. Nansen's work in relieving the starving populations of Russia and Asia Minor on behalf of the League of Nations and for his endeavors to promote a brotherhood of nations, and he declared that he intended to devote this prize money toward fostering his international tasks. For such unselfish achievements no material prize can ever compensate, and it is heartening to learn that he referred in no uncertain terms to the invaluable assistance he had received from foreign relief organizations, notably those of the United States.

Just one hundred years ago the following dispatch appeared in a London periodical:

A gentleman who has lately traveled through Herefordshire informs us that in several parts a fine turkey might be bought for 2s. and a pair of chickens for 10d. Today in such a case it might well be:

How happy could I be with either!

A BOSTON newspaper says that Senator-Elect Copeland is giving evidence that he does not wear the collar of a meat trust in the fact that he is making speeches advising people to eat fish every day, and demanding that school children be taught that the eating of much meat is harmful. How about the fish trust?

Now that the "Tiger" has gone, maybe the Eagle will turn to in earnest and fraternize with the Lion again.